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SCHEMES OF THE BOURBONS

THE CONSPIRACY TO UNSEAT SENATOR KELLOGG.

A REVOLUTIONARY PROCEEDING AND A BREACH OF FAITH—THE AGREEMENT BY WHICH BUTLER AND KELLOGG WERE SEATED CLEARLY PROVED BY THE "RECORD."

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The action of the majority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in determining to report a resolution to unseat Senator Kellogg is not only an attempt to reopen a case already adjudicated by the Senate, but is a violation of an informal agreement made by the Democrats and Republicans by which M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, was admitted. At the first session of the Forty-fifth Congress there was a protracted and exciting contest over the admission of Kellogg, from Louisiana, and Butler, from South Carolina. The Republicans were in the majority, but as it was known that Messrs. Patterson and Conover would vote with the Democrats to seat Butler, the two contested cases were finally disposed of through an agreement between the parties on the night of Nov. 30, 1877, and both Kellogg and Butler were admitted. There was, however, this difference between the action of the Senate in the respective cases: Kellogg was admitted on the merits of his case, and Butler was admitted without any declaration of opinion whatever on the part of the Senate. The record does not show that a formal agreement was made between the two political parties, yet it contains sufficient to show that there was an agreement, and it is well known that by reason of that agreement the admission of Kellogg and Butler was believed to be final and beyond further controversy.

In order that the public may understand the revolutionary character of the proposition to turn Kellogg out, as well as the great difference between the action of the Senate on Kellogg's case and that of Butler, the following facts are taken from the *Congressional Record*: Kellogg was admitted in pursuance of the following resolution:

Resolved, That William Pitt Kellogg is, upon the merits of the case, lawfully entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States from the State of Louisiana for the term of six years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1877, and that he be admitted thereto upon taking the proper oath.

Pending the consideration of this resolution, after midnight of Nov. 30, an agreement was reached by which the Senate was brought to a vote. This agreement was proposed by Mr. Edmunds, who said in presenting it:

"I take the liberty to suggest once more the possibility of our coming to an understanding as to taking a vote upon these questions, and I ask that unanimous consent be given in the usual method—not that the Journal shall bind as an order, but the understanding of Senators does. I ask unanimous consent to come to this understanding among Senators: First, to vote on the Kellogg-Spofford case at or before 2:30 A. M. to-day. Second, to vote on the Butler-Corbin case at or before the expiration of one hour after the Kellogg-Spofford case is disposed of."

In reply to this Mr. Thurman said:

"I hope the proposition will be agreed to, and I ask my Democratic friends on this floor to agree to it, and to trust to me that it will result in an arrangement perfectly honorable and fair to both parties."

The language above quoted clearly shows that there was an agreement entered into by Messrs. Edmunds and Thurman, in reference to the admission of Kellogg and Butler, and that this agreement was indorsed by the respective parties which the two principals represented. A vote was taken upon the resolution as above quoted to admit Kellogg, and the result was: Yeas 30, nays 28. Upon the announcement of the result, Mr. Thurman rose in his place and said:

"I move that M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, be sworn in as Senator from that State."

Upon this bare motion, without any declaration as to the merits of Butler's case, and without any report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in whose charge the case was up to that time, Mr. Butler was admitted by a vote of 29 to 28, Messrs. Conover and Patterson, Republicans, voting with the Democrats.

It should be stated that the resolution upon which Kellogg was seated was the same resolution which the Committee on Privileges and Elections had previously reported to the Senate after a patient and thorough investigation of the case. Kellogg and Butler were immediately sworn in after the vote had been taken on Butler's case.

In the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress Mr. Corbin, who was the contestant against Mr. Butler, filed a memorial to have his claims to a seat in the Senate from South Carolina inquired into, alleging, what was a fact, that the case of M. C. Butler had never been adjudicated on its merits by the Senate. When this matter was taken up by the Senate, the Democrats made a great outcry against it, and argued that it was in violation of the agreement between the two parties when Kellogg and Butler were admitted. Messrs. Conover and Patterson were especially importuned to stand by their former vote for Butler's admission, and recognizing the force of this appeal, the Senate refused to consider Mr. Corbin's memorial. Messrs. Chaffee, Don Cameron, Conover, Matthews and Patterson voted with the Democrats against Corbin's claims and several other Republican Senators declined to vote. These are the facts as shown by the *Record*, touching the admission of Kellogg to the seat he now occupies in the Senate. It will be noticed that he is not only in the Senate by virtue of the credentials which he presented, but by virtue of a solemn vote of the Senate itself, which declared in terms that he was, "upon the merits of the case, lawfully entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States from the State of Louisiana." In the face of this record it is hardly reasonable to suppose that any of the fair-minded Democratic Senators can vote to turn Mr. Kellogg out.

DEBATING THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

THE PRINTING-OFFICE AMENDMENT RULED OUT—A LARGE PENSION APPROPRIATION.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The entire day was spent by the House in the further consideration of the Deficiency bill without reaching a final vote. After two hours' discussion, the bill was considered by sections, and when the section was reached to which the Democrats had proposed an amendment virtually transferring the management of the Government Printing-office to the Democratic Party, points of order were raised touching the relevancy of the amendment, and it was ruled out by Mr. Carlisle, the Chairman, as not being germane. This decision of the Chairman created considerable surprise on the Democratic side, and the Bourbon element is considerably chagrined over the miscarriage of their political scheme. Had a vote been reached on the proposed amendment, it is quite certain that it would have been defeated, as a large number of Democrats, including Speaker Randall, were decidedly opposed to it. An amendment to appropriate nearly $7,000,000 to pay pensions, including those of the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico, was offered, to which Mr. Reagan proposed a further amendment which, in effect, would repeal section 4,716, Revised Statutes. That section provides that "No money on account of pensions shall be paid to any person, or to the widow, children, or heirs of any deceased person, who in any manner voluntarily engaged in or aided or abetted the late rebellion against the authority of the United States." Numerous efforts have been made at various times to repeal this section, but always without success. The only objection urged to the law is that it excludes from the pension rolls those persons who served in the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico, and who in any way gave aid or comfort to the rebellion. A point of order was raised against the admissibility of Mr. Reagan's amendment. After a brief discussion the Chairman announced that he would prefer time for consideration before deciding the point, and the committee therefore rose and the House adjourned.

JOHN M. PALMER'S AMBITION.

HE WANTS TO BE THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT AGAINST GEN. GRANT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—The John M. Palmer Club held a public meeting to-night at the Court-house, which was crowded with citizens of Springfield, irrespective of party, and those Democrats from abroad now in the city. Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer delivered an address, in which he accepted the position of candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. He said he did not disparage or antagonize any of the great men mentioned for the position, and would pledge the support of the club and Democracy of Sangamon and Illinois in support of the Democratic nominee, whoever he may be. He said:

"We will labor with the most earnest effort to make the union of the States perpetual, the Constitution and laws supreme, and the rights and liberties of every human being within the limits of the Union secure under their benign rule. I do not say, and would be inexpressibly sad if I believed, the Democrats alone are attached to principles of republican liberty, but I am compelled to declare that the great body of the Republican Party are so blinded by prejudices engendered by the civil war, and persistently kept alive by their leaders, that they do not see that while they are aiding to subject the country to the despotic will of a reckless political majority, they are subverting the liberties of all. It was palpable, in 1872, that Gen. Grant was unequal as well as indifferent to the civil duties of the chief magistracy. It was then foreseen by thoughtful men, that if he were re-elected, his second term would be characterized by corruption and profligacy. The Republican Party was invited by Greeley, and Sumner, and Schurz, and others who were among the founders of the party, to resist Grantism, which was then as now, a well-defined and dangerous element in American politics. It refused to oppose Grant, and he was re-elected, and his second Administration affords abundant material for chapters disgraceful to the American character. If I had the selection of the Republican candidate for the Presidency I would choose Gen. Grant."

He alluded to Blaine, Washburne, and Secretary Sherman in terms of reproach for alleged delinquencies in various respects as citizens. He referred to the doctrine of State sovereignty as the bulwark of the nation, and concluded as follows:

"But while we contend for the maintenance of the rights and powers of States, we must not forget that the Government created by the Constitution of the United States was established by our fathers in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the American people forever. The objects of the Government are national, and it was designed to effectuate national ends alone. The Government, its powers rightly understood, ought not to be, and is not, an object of jealousy to the Democratic party. In my judgment the contest of 1880 is not less important than that of 1860, and I may be permitted, in the presence of this club, to say that as in 1860 and the subsequent years of our great national struggle in resistance to secession, I gave my best efforts to the cause of Federal unity. I am now prepared to unite with the great Democratic party, and exert myself with equal energy, and no less zeal, to support the rights of the people to the blessings of regulated constitutional liberty."

TILDEN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A STRONG FEELING AGAINST HIS CANDIDACY SHOWING ITSELF.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 17.—The Democratic State Central Committee will meet in this city to-morrow, to decide upon a time and place for the State Convention. This is the home of the Barrs, one of whom is chief proprietor of the *Post*, and another, D. O. Barr, is the lately defeated candidate for State Treasurer. They hate Wallace and love Tilden and Randall. Additional interest is given to the contest by the fact that Fayette County, a Democratic stronghold, counted sure for Tilden, at its County Convention on Tuesday sent an anti-Tilden delegation to the State Convention by a large majority. This evidence of an anti-Tilden tide in Western Pennsylvania has highly elated his enemies, and correspondingly depressed his friends. It is generally conceded that the virulent and unceasing attacks of the *Post* on Wallace were largely instrumental in bringing about this change of feeling.

The committeemen are somewhat slow in coming to-night, but the late trains and the early trains to-morrow morning, it is thought, will bring delegations from all parts of the State. Several of the leading representatives, chiefly from the rural districts, are here, however. Their sentiment is decidedly opposed to Tilden on the Presidential question, one of them forcibly putting the case by saying, "We want a man who has a show for being alive on the 4th of March." They were very reticent as to a choice outside of their opposition to Tilden. The Tilden men wanted the convention held in Pittsburg, and the other side preferred Harrisburg. The Tilden men to-night have come down to the extent of saying that they have no preference, and Harrisburg will suit them. The other side thinks that is a confession of defeat. The general impression is that the convention will be called for the middle of May. There was a talk a few weeks ago among the Tilden men of introducing a resolution denouncing Wallace's course on the Supervisorships. The Wallace men say they dare any one to offer such a resolution; it is likely nobody will accept the challenge.

SHERMAN'S HASTY FRIENDS.

THE SLIM BASIS FOR THE ASSERTION THAT OHIO'S SUPPORT WAS PROMISED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 17.—The Sherman bureau at Washington caused to be telegraphed, last night, the astounding information that the Secretary had received a letter from the Hon. A. L. Conger, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, assuring Secretary Sherman of his hearty support and the Ohio delegation at the Chicago Convention. Investigation into the subject develops the following facts, and shows the eagerness displayed by the Sherman managers to misrepresent public sentiment:

Chairman Conger did address a personal letter to Secretary Sherman, assuring him that he had not and would not use his official position against the Secretary, or to promote the candidacy of his opponents in the Presidential race. It was on the strength of this portion of the letter that the Sherman Club in Washington based its statement that Mr. Conger had declared his preference for Mr. Sherman. Every well-informed man who has conversed with Mr. Conger is aware that he personally favors Senator Blaine, and it is also known that Mr. Conger has secured rooms at one of the principal hotels in Chicago for the head-quarters of the Blaine delegates from Ohio to the National Convention. The vigor shown by Secretary Sherman's friends in their efforts to manufacture public sentiment in favor of their candidate by misrepresentation of facts has already attracted much attention throughout the State.

THE MICHIGAN GREENBACKERS.

DETROIT, March 17.—The State Greenback Convention assembled here to-day, the delegates numbering about 200. The following delegates to the National Convention were chosen: H. S. Smith, of Grand Rapids; M. W. Field, of Detroit; Wilber Cluts, of St. Joseph County, and Hubbard Tarlor, of Bay City.

THE STAR ROUTE DEFICIT

PASSAGE OF THE APPROPRIATION BILL BY THE SENATE.

THE PREAMBLE STRICKEN OUT AND AN ADDITIONAL SECTION ADDED—SENATORS WHO DID NOT WISH TO CENSURE THE DEPARTMENT—A PRINTING-OFFICE APPROPRIATION VOTED.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The debate in the Senate upon the star route deficiency ended to-day with the passage of the bill with some modifications. The House bill forbade any further expediting of service during the remainder of the current fiscal year, and the Senate committee had amended it by also prohibiting any increase in the number of trips. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 28 to 32, those who opposed it holding that it would be unjust to restrain the natural development of the service in the West simply because fault had been found with the methods pursued by the department in relation to a few routes. The vote showed a division upon sectional rather than party lines. Most of the Senators from the South-west opposed the amendment, and Senators Davis, of Illinois, Edmunds, Hamlin, and Morrill were among those who supported the committee. The amendment which forbids the Postmaster-General to expedite the service under any contract to a rate of pay exceeding 50 per cent. upon the original contract price was passed without a division. The committee then proposed an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the Public Printer, in order that his needs might be temporarily supplied until the deficiency bill for his benefit should be passed in the House. This amendment was passed without difficulty.

The real struggle of the day occurred upon the question whether the department should be censured for violating the law. The committee, seeing that the reported preamble could not be passed, withdrew it, and proposed in its place an additional section, to the effect that the act should not be construed as a ratification of any unlawful act or omission of any officer, or affect any proceedings which might arise out of the investigation now going on in the House. The adoption of this section was opposed by Mr. Ingalls, Mr. Teller, Mr. Kirkwood, and Mr. Blaine. Mr. Beck declared that he knew the department had violated the law, and been guilty of bad administration within the limits of the law, but he desired to avoid prejudging the case, and to leave the question of fraud entirely open for investigation in the House. He wanted it distinctly understood that in answering the demands of the department the Senate did not approve of the methods by which the necessity for those demands had been created. Mr. Kirkwood moved to amend by striking out the word "unlawful," and inserting the words "or condemnation" after the word "ratification," in order that the section might express no opinion for or against the department. Upon this the yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote which was taken proved to be the only one by which the exact position of each Senator upon the question of censure could be ascertained. The Kirkwood amendment was lost by a vote of 28 to 34. Mr. Conkling, Mr. Edmunds, and Mr. David Davis voted with the Democrats against it, and Mr. Garland, Mr. Maxey, and Mr. Whyte with the Republicans in its support. The Senate in this way refused to destroy the force of a passage in the bill by which censure might be implied. Mr. Teller declared that the Senate ought to be ashamed of its action, and that he would see the star service stricken down before he would assist in the condemnation of the department. It was child's play, in his opinion. Mr. Edmunds said he was in favor of child's play of that kind. Every executive department should obey the law, and the reforms which the gentlemen with white neck-cloths longed for could not begin until the departments were taught to keep within the law. Mr. Conkling said he did not object to the committee's amendment, but to meet the views of some other Senators he would move to substitute for it a section to the effect that the act should not be construed to affect the validity or legality of the acts or omissions of any officer of the Government, or to affect any proceedings in relation thereto which might arise. He was acquainted with many prominent and intelligent persons to whom the revelations concerning the star service seemed unwholesome. Mr. Conkling's substitute was passed by a large majority without a division, and immediately afterward the bill as amended was passed in a similar manner. Before adjournment the Senate agreed to take up the Hot Springs bill to-morrow, and after it has been disposed of Mr. Thurman will urge the Geneva Award bill.

THE OPPRESSION OF THE BLACKS.

A FORMER DEMOCRAT TESTIFIES TO INTIMIDATION AND OUTRAGE IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Exodus Committee to-day began the examination of R. B. Avery, of Bay St. Louis, Miss., formerly editor of the *Sea Coast Republican*, and for several years special agent of the Southern Claims Commission. Mr. Avery went to Mississippi from Indiana in 1865, and has resided there since. In regard to the causes of the colored exodus, he testified that he thought it was owing to a general feeling of insecurity for life and property among the colored people of the South. Another thing that created a desire on the part of both sexes to leave, was the insecurity of colored women from immoral importunities from white men. This, he said, was frequently complained of by colored men, especially husbands and fathers. These, and various causes created a strong desire on the part of the colored race to emigrate. Give them, he said, the means to get away, and even if they know they will suffer for the necessaries of life, the exodus of the Jews out of Egypt will not compare with the exodus of the colored people from the South. He stated that white Republicans generally advised them to stay, because they believed the present condition of affairs would improve. Some Republicans think that, in time, State lines will be abrogated, so far, at least, that if a man's political rights are invaded or his life taken for exercising privileges guaranteed to him by the Constitution, and if it is impossible to punish where the crime is committed, that the General Government will convey the criminal where he can be punished—taking him, if necessary, to California or Maine, where justice can be meted out to him for violating the national law.

The witness was asked how it was, in strong Republican localities, that the white minority managed to intimidate the negroes. His reply, in substance, was that if the negroes in one community attempt to retaliate for any individual grievance of one of their number, they have not only the white men in their own, but of other neighborhoods to contend with. Armed white men hasten from all directions to suppress the effort. Referring to the material condition of the negroes in the southern part of Georgia, he maintained they were in a much worse condition now than before the war, when they were slaves. He had traveled through that section of the State, and had never before seen such evidence of squalor and poverty, although he had in his lifetime visited some of the poorest and most degraded portions of several large cities of the North.

Referring again to the subject of intimidation and outlawry, Mr. Avery read extracts from the New-Orleans *Times*, a Democratic paper, in which was reported the proceedings of a meeting of white citizens of Pike County, Miss., held in December, 1877. The object of the meeting was to take steps to prevent a continuance of the lawlessness which had prevailed in the south-western part of the State of Mississippi for some time. A preamble and resolutions were adopted denunciatory of this lawlessness, and a Vigilance Committee was appointed, to which all acts of outrage were to be referred. He produced and read an extract from another Democratic paper published in that section of the State, admitting that this outlawry existed, and stating that the county court officers had declared their inability to punish outlaws, for the reason that the Grand Jury could not obtain sufficient evidence to fasten guilt upon particular individuals; and the reason the Grand Jury could not obtain this evidence, the witness said, was because witnesses who were summoned dared not testify against the individuals engaged in these outrages. He read editorial extracts from the same Democratic papers, which stated in substance, after condemning outlawry in general terms, that there was no necessity for it now, as there might have been in former years, when it was necessary to rid the State of Republican rule.

The cross-examination of Mr. Avery by Mr. Voorhees brought out the fact that the witness was a Democrat before the war, and that from 1865 to 1869 he acted with the Democratic Party in Mississippi, and opposed negro suffrage. He said he was as much opposed to it to-day as then, but not from prejudice against the black race. He believed in a suffrage for both blacks and whites, North and South, limited by an educational qualification, which would not disfranchise such intelligent colored men as he had heard testify before the Exodus Committee.

Mr. Avery's examination will be continued to-morrow.

SENATOR VANCE'S QUEER BILL.

AN EFFORT TO FORCE THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO USE PATENT CORDAGE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Vance, of North Carolina, desires to have rope and cordage, manufactured according to the patent process of a resident of Boston, used on the vessels of the United States Navy, and he reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, several days ago, a bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to use this kind of rope in the service to such an extent as would show its value as compared with the kinds of rope now in use. But when the bill was taken up to-day, Mr. Conkling said he was unable to see why the Secretary should be commanded to make this test, inasmuch as he had full authority to test anything of the kind which should be brought to his notice if he chose to do so. Mr. Vance then admitted that the Secretary had refused to make the tests required by the bill, and, therefore, the bill had been introduced to compel him to reverse his decision. A motion to strike out the word "directing," and thus remove the compulsory feature of the bill, was defeated by a party vote. Mr. Conkling asked for the yeas and nays, and intimated that the Senate could waste time as easily upon bills of this kind as upon such investigations as Mr. Thurman had opposed when speaking upon Mr. Kellogg's resolution in regard to the Hill-Raymond scandal. If the bill should be passed every other man who had a patent process would try to force its use upon the departments by means of Congressional action. Before the yeas and nays could be called the morning hour expired.

RUFFIANS AT ANNAPOLIS.

TWO DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS AT ODDS—ONE MAN SHOT YESTERDAY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 17.—The strength of the dominant wing of the Democrats in the Maryland Legislature this session lies in the country members, and it suits their purpose to reform many abuses in the administration of Baltimore City, in order to break the power of the opposite wing, whose strength they still fear. Bills are already on their passage, with every prospect of becoming law, taking the drawing of jurors out of the City Marshal's hands, breaking up the system by which the Marshal controls the political patronage of the liquor, gambling, and bawdy-house interests, and to enact stringent Sunday laws and other much-needed reforms. The bill which has particularly incensed the city Ring, however, is one making the keeping of a gambling-house punishable by long imprisonment, instead of, as now, raising a purse semi-annually and stepping up to the Marshal's office to settle. The bill is aimed directly at Doc. Slater, who has long been the power behind the throne in Baltimore Democratic politics. Ill-feeling has been increasing for several weeks and a crisis was reached to-day.

Gangs of ward rounders of both factions came here to-day from Baltimore, the one determined to punish all legislators who were actively working for these reforms and to defeat the gamblers' bill. Patrick and Jack Kernan and four others, armed with new revolvers, last night followed the Hon. I. Freeman Rasin many squares, for the purpose of a murderous assault, but were prevented by the presence of other members of the Legislature. Senators Blans and Cooper were hounded in like manner to-day. The two factions met in Main-street, and Patrick Kernan got into a quarrel with Michael Farrell. The lie was passed and a fight ensued, in which Kernan shot Farrell in the face, wounding him seriously. Several other fights occurred during the day. The excitement over the matter is intense, and it is believed that the trouble is only begun. To-day a bill was introduced punishing lobbying with not less than five years' imprisonment. The Republicans will vote for these reform measures, and it is expected they will all pass.

MURDERED BY A MOB.

ENTERING A JAIL AND SHOOTING A PRISONER CHARGED WITH KILLING A MAN.

WINCHESTER, Ill., March 17.—James Fields shot and killed, on Feb. 24, James Padgett, a man of much intelligence, a fine musician, and, when in his right mind, usually inoffensive. He had been addicted to drink, however, and his mental organs were so far upset that he had been once or twice an inmate of the asylum at Jacksonville. Before coming to this county he was a dealer in musical instruments in Jacksonville. J. J. Fields, the father of the assassin, and his brother for many years have been wealthy farmers, living near Breese, in the north-western part of this county. They own an immense tract of land, and are extensive dealers in stock. The ill-feeling between Padgett and Fields was of some months' duration. A few months ago Fields and Lewis Doyle became engaged in a quarrel with Padgett over some trifling matter, in which revolvers were drawn, but not used. Later the men met again, and weapons were once more threateningly exposed. On Christmas Day, during a party at Breese, Padgett was shot in the arm, and accused one of the Doyles of being his assailant. Since that time, while in liquor, Padgett, it is said, threatened Fields's and Doyle's life repeatedly. This is supposed to have occasioned the shooting.

Fields, who was a young man of fine appearance, about 30 years old, surrendered after the killing, and has been in jail here ever since. About 75 disguised men, fully armed, overpowered the guard about 2 o'clock this morning, and with revolvers pointed at the head of the jailer demanded the keys. Having obtained them, the mob entered Fields's cell and shot him 10 times, 3 pistol-balls penetrating his body, 3 his head, 2 his arm, and 2 his abdomen. The murderers came with the determination to have Fields's life at all hazards, being supplied with picks, crowbars, sledge-hammers, and rifles.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, March 17.—The Norwegian ship Herman Lehmkuhl, Capt. Troye, from New-York Jan. 19, for Anjier, put into Cape Town on March 16, leaky.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR, N. J., March 17.—The brig Frosta, 114 tons, from Port au Prince, stranded near Station Twenty-one yesterday, will prove a total loss. She was new, being built in 1875, but is cradled so deep in the sand that, with her heavy cargo of logwood, her back has been broken. She will be stripped and sold.

TOM'S RIVER, N. J., March 17.—The schooner Five Sisters, beached near Harvey's Cedars in yesterday's storm, is sound, with her head to the north. The sea is calm, and the wind north-westerly. The Coast Wrecking Company's steamer is on her way to the wreck. She will relieve the vessel of her cargo of sugar and molasses, when the schooner will be floated. She is eight years old, of 190 tons burden, and owned by her Captain, James Hutchings, and three other persons of Boston. Her master tried to make harbor in Old Cranberry Inlet, but mistook it for Barnegat Inlet when she struck the beach.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE BRITISH ELECTORAL CONTEST.

MR. GLADSTONE STUMPING SCOTLAND—A LETTER FROM MR. PARNELL ON THE LAND QUESTION.

EDINBURGH, March 17.—Mr. Gladstone spoke here this afternoon in the Liberal interest, and the demand for tickets of admission to the hall were so great that offers of 5 and 6 guineas each were made for them. A list is published of 13 places where Mr. Gladstone is to speak between to-day and next Wednesday.

LONDON, March 17.—At a meeting of the National Land League, in Dublin, yesterday, a letter from Mr. Charles S. Parnell was read, dated Des Moines, Iowa, March 1, in which he says: "The general verdict of American opinion throughout the Union is overwhelmingly in favor of a radical change in the Irish land system. We shall leave behind us in America a permanent organization, in connection with the Land League, and prepared to support it, financially and morally, to any extent we may require, as such an awakening has come upon our exiled countrymen here as is impossible for those who have not witnessed it to imagine."

A Dublin correspondent says that the Right Hon. E. Dwyer Gray, Lord Mayor of Dublin, has declined to contest that city at the coming election for Members of Parliament, as he feared that his doing so might militate against the working of the Relief Committee and subscriptions to the fund.

It is rumored that the Duke of Connaught will succeed the Duke of Marlborough as Viceroy of Ireland.

LONDON, March 18.—The *Standard* is in position to state that the report that the Duke of Connaught will succeed the Duke of Marlborough as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is absolutely unfounded.

RUSSIA'S HOME AND FOREIGN FOES

THE FIRST SITTING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSION—THE TURCOMAN CAMPAIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—The first sitting of the Executive Commission was held to-day, Gen. Melikoff presiding. Prince Lieven, Minister of Domains; M. Makoff, Minister of the Interior; M. Batianoff, Chief of Police, and others were present. The Deputies from the Town Council will attend the next sitting.

The *Vedomosti* states that a census is being made of St. Petersburg, and all persons without fixed occupation or means of subsistence will be expelled from the city.

The *Golos* approves of Gen. Drentein's resignation, and says experience has proved the impotence of a secret Police to destroy Nihilists.

LONDON, March 17.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says he hears it has been decided that Gen. Skobeleff shall lead an expedition on a limited scale against the Turcomans, without any idea of going to Merv. Some Generals consider it necessary to occupy Merv, because Turcoman marauders rendezvous there; but Gen. Skobeleff believes the Tekkes are now so confident of success that they will advance to meet the Russians and give an opportunity for their ample punishment; and the Russian Government is desirous of avoiding Merv, lest England should occupy Herat as a counter-stroke.

PARIS, March 17.—Newspapers of this city state that Prince Orloff will depart on Saturday and does not contemplate returning except to present letters of recall. Since Monday Count Kapnist has acted as Russian Chargé d'Affaires. If Prince Orloff finally relinquishes the post, it will be more the result his own wish than the action of Russia. Even if he does not return to Paris, the absence of any Russian Ambassador must be regarded as merely temporary.

LONDON, March 18.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says the report that Gen. Melikoff wore a coat of mail when the attempt was made to assassinate him is false.

The Executive Commission will be divided into two parts—one to suppress revolution, and the other to inquire into the political condition of the Empire. This investigation will probably last several hours, and only when its labors are concluded will large changes be initiated.

The number of troops participating in the Turcoman campaign will be under 10,000, and for the present year their operations will be confined to establishing outposts, &c.

A Paris dispatch says Prince Orloff merely takes a long projected leave of absence, and will return to Paris very soon.

ITALY, FRANCE, AND THE POPE.

AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT—THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ASSAILED.

ROME, March 17.—During a speech in the Italian Chamber of Deputies last evening, Premier Cairoli, replying to strictures by Signor Visconti-Venosta and other members of the Right, inquired whether the Cabinet of that party displayed great political wisdom in 1870, when they announced that they would respect the convention with France guaranteeing the integrity of the Papal territory, only a few days before the force of events drove them into Rome. Signor Lanza, who was Premier when Rome was occupied, denied the his Government took that step unwillingly. A scene of wild confusion and uproar ensued. Furious attacks were bandied between the Right and Left, drowning the voices of the speakers. The declarations of Signors Lanza, Sella, and Visconti-Venosta included some curious revelations regarding the Government's course toward France and the Pope, and respecting the September convention. Signor Crispi asserted that there were differences of opinion in Premier Lanza's Cabinet about occupying Rome. Signor Lanza denied this absolutely, but Signor Sella confirmed it, almost occasioning a quarrel between Signors Lanza and Sella. The sitting was one of the most sensational in the annals of the Italian Parliament.

Signor Sella has summoned a meeting of the members of the Right, to be held to-morrow, the 18th inst., to elect a leader in his stead, who is unfettered by his antecedents on the grist tax question.

EASTERN QUESTIONS.

THE GREEK BOUNDARY NEGOTIATIONS—AN AUSTRO-SERVIAN CONVENTION.

ATHENS, March 17.—In the Greek Chamber of Deputies, during a discussion on the Army estimates, the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that, although the Greek frontier question might now be considered, in view of the proposed appointment of an international commission, as virtually settled, it would be necessary to maintain the Army at the present strength in order to have sufficient troops for the occupation of new territory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17.—The trial of the assassin who, on Feb. 29, fired the shot which subsequently resulted in the death of the Russian Col. Comeroff, in this city, was begun yesterday, and judgment in the case will probably be given to-day or to-morrow.

VIENNA, March 17.—The Austrian and Servian Commissioners have signed a convention regarding the railway junction, two points of the agreement respecting the Bulgarian junction and the tariff of tolls being reserved for the decision of the Servian Government.

LONDON, March 18.—Reuter's Constantinople telegram says it is stated that Russia has threatened to break off diplomatic relations with the Porte if the assassin of Col. Comeroff is not sentenced to death.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

MONTEVIDEO, March 17.—The entire Uruguayan Ministry has resigned.

LONDON, March 17.—The Uruguayan Consul-General here has received the following telegram from Montevideo, dated March 15: "The resignation of Col. Latorre as President has been accepted. The House of Representatives has appointed Dr. Francisco Antonio Vidal Constitutional President of the Republic. Tranquillity prevails."

Stubbins's cotton mill, at Ramsbottom, near Manchester, has been burned. The loss is £34,000. Nine hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

MADRID, March 17.—The Marquis of Orovio, Minister of Finance, has resigned on the ground of ill-health, and it is reported that Señor Cos-Gayon will succeed him. It is reported that Señor Elduayen will soon take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and that Señor Sanchez Bustillo will succeed him as Minister of the Colonies.

VIENNA, March 17.—The lower house of the Reichsrath has passed, by a vote of 149 to 139, a credit for 20,000,000 florins in gold rentes, asked for by the Government for the expenses of the current year. The Minister of Finance suggested that the vote on the question of confidence be deferred until the budget is introduced.

PARIS, March 17.—A London correspondent says there will soon be a change in the chief editorship of the London *Times*.

BERLIN, March 17.—The Committee on the Army bill has approved the clause exempting the clergy from military drill, and finally adopted the whole bill by a vote of 33 to 8.

ALEXANDRIA, March 17.—In consequence of unfavorable weather a large quantity of cotton must be resown, and the crop will be late.

MELILOPOL, March 15.—The Winter sowings of wheat in South Russia have suffered greatly from frost.

AN EX-SENATOR'S YOUNG WIFE.

THE UNHAPPY EXPERIENCE OF THE HON. ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY—A DIVORCE SUIT PROBABLE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A few years ago, while serving in the United States Senate, Isaac P. Christiancy married a young lady of about 20 years, who, at the time of the marriage, was employed in the Treasury Department. The great disparity in the years of the ancient bridegroom and blooming bride caused considerable comment to be made, and a short time thereafter rumors were circulated to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. Christiancy did not live as happily together as newly-married people are generally supposed to live. Mr. Christiancy succeeded the late Zachariah Chandler in the United States Senate, and served in that body from March 4, 1875, to Feb. 20, 1879, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the late Mr. Chandler. It was announced at the time that his resignation was in consequence of impaired health, but those who professed to know something of his domestic affairs, attributed his resignation and his desire for diplomatic service to family troubles. When Mr. Christiancy went to Peru as American Minister, he left his young wife here, but she joined him at Lima, according to arrangement, a few weeks after his arrival at his post of duty. Recently, Mrs. Christiancy returned to the United States, in consequence, as was announced, of the war between Peru and Chili. According to the following paragraph, published in the Washington *Star* of to-day, it would seem that Mr. Christiancy will also return to the United States before a great while: "For some time past there have been rumors that the Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, our Minister to Peru, was not perfectly happy in his family relations, and that the return from Lima of his young wife, formerly Miss Lugenbeel, an employe of the Treasury Department, was not altogether owing to the war between Chili and Peru, but that there was also a domestic war between man and wife, arising from incompatibility of temper and the disparity of their ages. Since her return here, some months since, she has resided in the neighborhood of Fourth and D streets, North-west, and recently the statement was published that she had been called to Maryland to be at the bedside of a sick relative. As she was known at the time of said publication to be in this city, this statement caused some conjecture among her acquaintances. It is now understood that Mr. Christiancy has recently been apprised of certain questionable acts on the part of his wife, and placing the matter in the hands of some of his intimate friends, they have reported to him that he has good and sufficient grounds for a divorce. It is probable that some such proceedings will be taken. It is stated that Mr. Christiancy will be in the city shortly to prosecute the case."

The attention of Mrs. Christiancy was to-night directed to the above publication. She indignantly denied its insinuations, and declared that its object was to forestall her own action in applying for a divorce. She said that Mr. Christiancy had been cruel in his conduct toward her, and upon one occasion struck her. He had frequently threatened her, and when she informed him that she would leave his house, he boasted of his wealth and political power, and said he would crush her. Mrs. Christiancy declared that she was subjected to cruel treatment within one month following the date of her marriage, and that this cruelty has been steadily continued ever since. She further said that she left Mr. Christiancy voluntarily, and denies that she has given him any cause for applying for a divorce.

MR. HILL'S FEMALE PURSUER.

MISS RAYMOND VISITS THE CAPITOL, AND MR. HILL LEAVES IN ORDER TO AVOID HER.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Miss Jessie Raymond, the young woman who alleges that Senator Hill, of Georgia, is the father of her child, was at the Capitol to-day, and created quite a sensation. Miss Raymond, a few days ago, threatened that if Mr. Hill did not soon do something to relieve her distress, she would go to the Senate Chamber and confront him publicly, in company with her child. In pursuance of this threat, Miss Raymond, a short time before the Senate adjourned to-day, made her appearance at the Capitol, and took a position at the stairway by which she expected Mr. Hill would emerge. In consequence, however, of the strict watch which Mr. Hill maintains over the movements of the woman, she was discovered by some of his friends, and information was conveyed to him of her presence. Mr. Hill's private secretary accosted Miss Raymond, remonstrated with her upon the folly of her conduct, and endeavored to persuade her to leave the Capitol. This she refused to do, and finally she was induced to enter one of the committee-rooms upon the promise that Mr. Hill would be brought to her. The Senator was promptly informed of Miss Raymond's whereabouts, and left the Capitol without seeing her. Upon learning that Mr. Hill had departed, Miss Raymond became very much excited, and threatened to come again with her infant to the Capitol and to continue her visits until she succeeded in meeting the Senator.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Town of Branchville, S. C., was fired in two places before daylight this morning. The Post Office, six stores, and one dwelling-house were destroyed. L. W. Leyyes's loss is $4,500; insured for $3,500 in the St. Paul, Minn., Merchants and Mechanics', and Petersburg, Va. D. Byrd's loss is $500; I. Karish's loss is $2,000, with no insurance; W. F. Syphret's loss is 700, insured in Lynchburg, Va., for $400; B. D. Meyers's loss is $1,000, with no insurance.

Inquiry has developed nothing definite regarding the origin of the fire on the steamer City of Sydney, at San Francisco. The Insurance Adjuster estimates the total loss on vessel and cargo at from $30,000 to $35,000. The cabin upholstery was badly damaged by water.

The residence of H. Hocaling, at Weyecke, N. J., was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss is $7,500; fully insured in State insurance companies. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, and a discharged employe of Mr. Hocaling is suspected.

C. Robb's tub, pail, handle, and clothes-pin manufactory, in South Stoddard, N. H., was burned Monday night. Loss, $8,000; no insurance. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

D. S. Lovejoy's residence, near Chatham Village, N. Y., was burned Tuesday night. The loss is $10,000; fully insured. The furniture was saved.

A fire last night in Stover & Co.'s photograph gallery, No. 249 Bowery, caused a loss of $500 on stock. The building was damaged $300.

TAXING THE CORPORATIONS

MORE LEGISLATION AT ALBANY.

BILLS REPORTED TO TAX LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND TO DEFINE CERTAIN PROPERTY TO BE ASSESSED.

ALBANY, March 17.—The Joint Tax and Assessment Committee met again this morning, and the result of its labors was shown when the Legislature met at 11 o'clock. Two more bills were added to the number already reported—one to tax life insurance companies and the other to define certain kinds of property on which taxes shall be assessed. In a day or two the committee will report another bill to tax corporations, and the bill will contain some of the features of the Pennsylvania law. The members of the committee are determined to get their bills before the House so that they can be discussed. They do not feel that their work is perfect, but are satisfied that it will be better to submit something, so that the wisdom of the whole House may be brought to bear in correcting any shortcomings that they have exhibited, and that the State may have the beginning of a movement toward the improvement of the Tax laws. As the subject is now exciting much interest, and the bills submitted are likely to be closely criticised, they are given in full:

AN ACT to provide for the taxation of Life Insurance Companies.

SECTION 1. Every life insurance company incorporated under the laws of this State, and every life insurance company created under the laws of any other State or country, and doing business in this State, shall annually, on or before the 1st day of February, pay to the Treasurer of the State, as a tax on its corporate franchise or business in this State, a sum of 2 per centum upon the gross amount of premiums, interest, and other income received by such company in this State, during the year ending the preceding 31st day of December, whether such premiums were received in money, notes, credits, or any other substitute for money, and from whatever source such income may be derived.

SEC. 2. Every such insurance company shall annually, on or before the 1st day of February, make a return to the Treasurer and Controller of the State, signed and sworn to by the President and Secretary, giving the total amount of premiums received by such company in this State during the year ending the preceding 31st day of December.

SEC. 3. Every such insurance company neglecting to make returns as required by this act shall forfeit $50 for each day of such neglect, and every such company in whose return shall be any willfully false statements shall be liable to pay and forfeit the sum of $500 and an addition of 10 per centum of the tax to be collected for the use of the State, as other taxes are collected. All sums forfeited and all taxes unpaid when due by such company, under this act may be collected by action brought in the Supreme Court in the name of the people of the State, by the Attorney-General, at the instance of the Controller, and in such action the court may issue an injunction restraining the further prosecution of the business of the corporation named therein until such sums forfeited as aforesaid, and such tax due and unpaid, together with interest and the costs of the action, are paid, and until the return required by this act is made.

SEC. 4. The lands and real estate of life insurance companies shall continue to be assessed and taxed where situated for city, town, county, village, school, or other local purposes, but the personal property of said companies, and shares of stock therein, shall hereafter be exempt from assessment or taxation, except as in this act prescribed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT to amend section 2 of title 1 of chapter XIII. of part I. of the Revised Statutes.

SECTION 1. Section 2 of title 1 of chapter XIII. of part I. of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Section 2. The term 'lands' as used in this chapter shall be construed to include the land itself, including land under water, all buildings, and other structures erected upon or affixed to the same, all wharves or piers, including the value of the right or grant to collect wharfage or dockage thereon, all bridges, railroad structures, cuts, embankments, culverts, sidings, and tracks, and the iron thereon, and including the improvements thereon, and other fixtures owned by any railroad company, and permitted or authorized to be made, laid, or placed in any public roads, streets, or grounds, all gas and water-pipes owned by any incorporated company, including such pipes laid in any public street or place, all trees and underwood growing thereon, and all mines, minerals, and quarries in and under the same, except mines belonging to the State; and the terms 'real estate' and 'real property,' wherever they occur in this chapter, shall be construed as having the same meaning as the term 'lands' thus defined.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE MEASURES SEVERELY CRITICISED.

OPINIONS OF SAVINGS BANK AND INSURANCE OFFICERS—THE ALBANY BILLS DENOUNCED AS BURDENS TO BE LAID ON THE POOR.

The series of bills reported by the Tax Committee of the Senate and Assembly with a view to taxing savings bank deposits, the earnings of insurance companies, &c., have already provoked strong opposition, not only on the part of the interests immediately affected, but on that of a considerable proportion of the commercial and property-holding classes. It is urged that this class of measures, of which the proposed rigid taxation of personal estate and church property is a part, is calculated to drive capital out of the City and State to seek employment elsewhere; to lessen the security of investments made under the present laws, and, generally, to reverse the conservative policy which the State of New-York, from its earliest history, has pursued on these questions.

In reference to the Savings Bank bill, the text of which was published in THE TIMES of yesterday, ex-Tax Commissioner George H. Andrews said: "In my judgment it is a step upon which the State should never enter. The taxation of savings bank deposits would work incalculable harm in various ways. In the first place, it is diametrically opposed to the traditional policy of the State, which has been to foster and encourage such institutions. Once let it be understood by the small tradesmen, the mechanics, and the laboring classes, who make up the bulk of the depositors, that the State is to step in and take one-sixteenth or one-twentieth of the annual earnings of their deposits, and you will shake their faith in the permanency of such investments to an extent that it will take years to recover from. They will argue that if the State can take one-quarter of 1 per cent., and finds it profitable, it may take one-eighth or one-quarter next year. It will directly discourage investments in savings banks and tend to lessen the incentive to industry and thrift among the poorer classes. Large sums would be withdrawn from the banks by depositors, who had no mind to surrender so large a share of their annual interest, and who would thenceforth be in a state of uncertainty and doubt where to invest their savings. Popular ignorance would exaggerate the extent of the injury, and thousands of poor depositors would firmly believe, for a time, at least, that one-fourth of 1 per cent. means one-fourth of their interest or one-fourth of their deposits. Our savings banks, as I have taken occasion to say before, are in some respects like powder-houses. It takes very little, indeed, to start a run on them, and, once begun, there is no knowing where it will stop. It is easy to say that the State only proposes to take one-quarter of 1 per cent., and that this is a small sum to the individual depositor, but it is something, and the laborer with $100 has no more notion of parting with this fraction of his capital than has the man with $10,000. The savings banks of the City and State hold, or did hold, in the neighborhood of $300,000,000, representing the earnings of hundreds of thousands of the most hard-working and industrious of our people. Instead of lessening the inducement to invest in them, the State should do all in its power in the other direction. A man with $100 in the savings bank is a better citizen than the man without a dollar, because he has a direct interest—a 'stake,' in the welfare of the community, in the maintenance of law and order. If he has $1,000 deposited, he is still more vitally interested. When he saves sufficient to put it into real estate, into something tangible, then it is time enough to tax him, and then he is willing and ready to be taxed."

"How much would the tax amount to?"

"To a considerable fraction of the annual interest. Few of the banks can really afford to pay more than 4 per cent.—that is, on small sums. They practically have to keep half of their assets in Government bonds, so that they may have something which can be turned into money on short notice in case a run is made on them. Four per cent. Government bonds are already above par, and they are the only securities that the banks can with perfect safety put their money into. If they profit but 5 or 6 per cent., they have to pay a corresponding premium, so that it amounts in the end to the same thing. If there was a good New-York State bond at 7 per cent., that could be taken in large quantities, it would bring as high as 140, and even then the interest on the original par investment would be about the same as in Governments. Now, to tax these depositors numbered by tens of thousands, to take 1/4 per cent. instead of 4, is a very serious thing. It would not only discourage them from putting more money into savings banks, but it would

present them—and many would abide by that prompting, to draw out what they now have in.

"Another objection to the measure is the cruel way in which the State takes advantage of its possessing and supervising power over the banks to compel the payment of this tax. Having a constant oversight over the banks' moneys, books, and general management, it uses this knowledge, acquired originally for the protection of the depositors, to force them to surrender a portion of their savings. When it is remembered that savings banks are really benevolent institutions, that their growth and increase represents the increasing honesty, thrift, and industry of the poorer classes, the cruelty and viciousness of such legislation becomes apparent. It is also dishonest, because it taxes a portion of their assets, those which are invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, twice over. There are many millions of surplus upon which depositors must rely for security of their principal and interest, which would thus be subjected to double taxation. In another way the bill would work harm. At present the New-York savings banks hold large sums which have been sent here by investors in Pennsylvania, New-England, and elsewhere outside of the State, and which have been attracted by the superior permanence and safety of New-York investments. Much of this would be likely to be withdrawn, and if it were not, it would be taxed, in violation of the rule which exempts funds sent here from abroad for investment, and which has resulted in attracting such vast amounts of foreign capital to New-York. To my mind, this whole series of attacks upon corporations and moneyed interests is nothing more than a mild species of Kearneyism, which, if carried out, would induce, in a degree, the same evils which have overtaken California."

Mr. Andrews called attention to a clause in the report of the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments of 1875, prepared by himself, in which the question of taxing savings banks' deposits of the poorer classes as personal property was discussed as follows: "It must be understood that the deposits in savings banks are exempt from taxation to the bank only, but are assessable as against the individual depositor. As a rule, however, each depositor has but a small sum, the rate of interest is low, and most of the depositors, many of them women, are persons in narrow circumstances, and against *this class no attempt has been made to enforce* the law. If a Board of Commissioners should ever be found who were disposed to be factious or mischievous social or financial disturbances of a very grave character might be produced by an attempt which the law would justify to tax the scanty savings of the poor depositors in savings banks." Concerning the bill for taxing insurance companies 2 per cent on their gross earnings and surplus, Mr. Andrews said it would be better to wait and examine the text of the bill before passing judgment on it. From present appearances, however, it was another measure of the same class which aimed at piling the load of taxation on the corporate and moneyed interests of the Metropolis for the supposed benefit of the rural districts. This class of legislation proceeded from the same mistaken idea that the City was growing rich at the expense of the country, and that robbing savings bank depositors and intimidating and driving away capital from New-York would result in benefiting the country. He did not know what the fate of the Insurance bill would be, but he believed the one taxing savings banks would be killed, as it deserved to be. The only fair and impartial system of taxation, that admitted of no evasion and was borne proportionately by all classes, from the man who rented a room to the one that owned a block, was the taxation of real estate.

Mr. William H. Macy, President of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, in Wall-street, said he had estimated that the enactment of such a law would turn into the Treasury of the State annually the sum of about $900,000. This sum would be taken from the depositors of the banks of the State, and would, of course, diminish their dividends. So far as the conduct of the Seamen's Bank was concerned, the proposed enactment would make no difference with the institution itself. They had a large surplus, and could pay the tax, which he regarded as enormous. The tax would, however, prevent the increase of their surplus, and burden their depositors. Younger and weaker banks, he thought, would be injured by the passage of such a law. It would certainly prove a heavy drain upon banks with a small surplus, and depositors would get no dividends. If savings banks were required to invest their deposits in 3 per cent. stocks, and to pay a quarter of 1 per cent. tax on their deposits, making 3¼ per cent. besides their expenses, they could not pay any dividends. The collection of taxes was a very interesting subject, and as money was necessary for the support of the Government, it was a question as to where it could be the most readily obtained, and most justly imposed. The Federal courts had decided that national banks could not be taxed, and the Government had thus been deprived of a good deal of revenue. While this bill would not disastrously affect his own bank, there might still be a grave question as to its propriety. Certainly some of the savings institutions would find themselves in trouble. He could hardly believe that the Legislature could find it right and proper to impose this great burden on depositors, for all the expense a corporation of this kind had to pay must inevitably come out of the pockets of the depositors. They owned all the banks craned and were entitled to all the surplus over and above expenses.

At the Bowery Savings Bank, near Grand-street, it was the opinion of the officers that the measure was a very unjust and oppressive one to the depositors, upon whom the burden was sure to fall. One gentleman characterized it as an infamous outrage, calculated to produce mischief and cause an unequal discrimination between these banks and national banks.

The officers of the Bleecker-Street Bank for Savings pronounced the law unjust and oppressive, and calculated to deprive depositors of any dividends, besides discouraging their thrift and the disposition to save.

The report that the Joint Tax and Assessment Committee of the Legislature had agreed upon recommending a tax of probably 2 per cent. on the gross earnings and surplus of life insurance companies, came as an unpleasant surprise to the officers of those institutions in this City. Mr. J. W. Alexander, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, said that he could hardly believe such important action would be taken by any legislative committee without consultation with the insurance men of the State. The enactment of the measure proposed into a law would, he thought, be fraught with serious consequences to the community, and result in imposing additional burdens upon a worthy class of prudent people who were endeavoring with slender savings to prepare for the contingencies of the future. Such a tax as that proposed would be onerous in the extreme, and tend greatly to neutralize the benefits of life insurance on the mutual plan. This subject was too wide to be discussed in a few minutes, and involved far-reaching facts fraught with tremendous effects upon the people who were struggling to save a little money to provide for their families. It was a subject which at least demanded careful consideration by the Legislature, and ought not to be pushed forward with the apparent precipitancy that characterized this measure. The practical effect would be to increase the rates of life insurance and diminish the profits of policy-holders. He regarded it as a matter of the last importance to the policy-holders. The raising of revenue for the support of the Government was a proper subject for legislation, but the framers of laws, in taxing corporations, should make a discrimination between those of a purely mercenary character, and those organized for semi-philanthropic and benevolent purposes. This measure would impose a direct tax on a class of people who for the most part possessed a meagre amount of this world's goods."

"How would such a law affect companies not mutual?"

"There are not more than two or three companies in the country," replied Mr. Alexander, "where the profits go to the stockholders. All the great companies divide their profits among the insured, and in levying taxes some discrimination also should be made between these two classes of corporations."

President Frederick S. Winston, of the Mutual Life, said: "Such a bill as the one proposed would, in my judgment, be an outrage. Our surplus belongs to our policy-holders, who are already liable to taxation on their policies. This company already pays over $350,000 in taxes on its real estate, and if such a bill become a law, $300,000 more would be taken out of the funds which we hold in trust for the depositors. Our surplus is at present $11,000,000, which would necessitate an annual tax of $220,000 on that item alone. The term 'earnings' does not properly apply to the income of a mutual life insurance company whose whole property belongs to its policy-holders. The measure proposed is a most unjust one, and is apparently part of a series which are being introduced at Albany this Winter, with the view of striking at the corporate and moneyed institutions of this City in the supposed interest of the farmers." Mr. Winslow further said he did not believe any bill of such character would pass.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

WHAT THE MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE IS DOING—CANADA'S GIFT.

DUBLIN, March 17.—The Mansion House Relief Committee announce having received the sum of £355 from the New-York Relief Committee, 600 francs from the French Relief Committee, £338 from Oxford University, £165 from Wellington, New-Zealand, and £100 from Burlington, Iowa. A letter was read from Bishop Logue, Chairman of the Donegal Central Relief Committee, asking further aid, and stating that there are 73,000 individuals in Donegal needing relief. Bishop Logue says that the distress is increasing, and that it will not decrease until August. A grant of £2,000 was made for Donegal. A letter was read from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Colonial Secretary, stating that the grant of $100,000 voted by the Canadian Government had been left to him to decide the way it should be applied, with the stipulation that it should not be expended so as to deprive its recipients of the right of franchise. The Colonial Secretary proposes to hand the amount of the grant to a committee of three members of the Mansion House Relief Committee and three members of the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Committee, and suggests that it be applied in reproductive works, such as boats, nets, &c., for fishing purposes. The committee resolved to accept the offer, and appointed the Lord Mayor of Dublin one of the three members to represent the committee, and asked him to nominate the other two. The Lord Mayor said he felt that no alternative was offered. Although the committee were of opinion that all the money that would be had would be needed for the purchase of food, fuel, and clothing, yet, inasmuch as this money would be spent in wages immediately, it would indirectly purchase food, &c.

MR. HEPBURN'S MEASURE

THE PRODUCE MEN OPPOSING THE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BILL.

THEY PROTEST AGAINST ANY BILL REGULATING THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION—THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BEHIND THE AGE.

The call for a meeting to take action on the Hepburn Anti-Discrimination bill, now before the Legislature, attracted a large and apparently deeply-interested assemblage in front of the oat-table, on the upper floor of the Produce Exchange, yesterday forenoon. President Edward Hincken presided. Mr. A. E. Orr, of David Dows & Co., made a motion according the privileges of the floor to Mr. F. B. Thurber, who is not personally a member. There were numerous objections. Mr. G. S. Hart said he would oppose the motion unless Vice-Presidents Blanchard, of the Erie, and Rutter, of the New-York Central, and any other expert who chose to speak, should be included. Mr. Orr accepted the amendment, and the motion prevailed. Mr. Orr then spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He said that the Exchange had already put itself on record as unfavorable to Legislative interference with the railroads by declining to take any part in the Hepburn investigation. The report of the Hepburn committee was, he granted, a full and valuable one, and it might be considered as a fair expression of the opinion of the merchants who were examined, but the information was derived exclusively from the Chamber of Commerce, and the speaker did not think the manner in which the *subject was presented by the Chamber was fair* either to the merchants *generally* or to the railroads. He himself had endeavored several times to have himself called as a witness, and only succeeded at last, after much difficulty, to find that he would not be allowed to testify so as to show the true state of affairs. Others who would have been able to afford the committee much light had had a similar experience. He denounced the whole investigation as unfair on the part of the Chamber's attorney, and he accused the committee themselves of not giving the other side due consideration. The Chamber of Commerce was away behind the age. If any one were to ask its members to-day where the New-York Central and Erie Roads terminate in the West they would answer at Dunkirk and Buffalo, while a similar question put to members of the Produce Exchange would elicit the reply "wherever railroads reach." The members of the Chamber were of the opinion that the preponderance of New-York capital is sufficient to attract freights to this City despite all outside interference. The members of the Produce Exchange knew that the West has grown so rich that it is now virtually the dictating power of the continent. They knew also that the cheapest route to the seaboard is the one that attracts trade, and no other. The question of freights was the question of who should control. There was strong competition, which must be met, and such a bill as the Anti-discrimination bill would handicap the railroads of this State, while it left the railroads of other States free. Until Congress should take action, therefore, the Produce Exchange should protest against legislation which would place this City at a disadvantage in regard to other seaboard cities. In conclusion, the speaker offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, A bill entitled "A bill to regulate the Transportation of Freight by Railroad Corporations," having for its object the correction of alleged abuses in our present transportation system on the part of the railroads of the State of New-York, has been introduced into the Assembly, and is now before its Railroad Committee for consideration, it is

Resolved, That it is the sense of the New-York Produce Exchange that while some irregularities may exist, it is, nevertheless, unwise and dangerous on the part of this State to hamper by legislation the New-York railroads in their contest with competing roads, managed in the interests of rival seaboard cities, for the inland transportation trade of the United States; that the transportation question has outgrown State lines, and is now a national problem; that legislation should be of a national character, which will affect all railroads alike, and that the importance of this question demands the broadest, most carefully-digested, and earnest consideration of Congress.

Resolved, That we protest at this time against the passage of any bill regulating such traffic emanating from the State of New-York, believing it would result disastrously to the commercial prosperity of the City of New-York, the agricultural, manufacturing, and mercantile interests of the State, and the best interests of its citizens.

Mr. Thurber, in reply, said it seemed to him that there was only a difference of opinion as to the proper method of accomplishing the object which all merchants desired. He claimed that the Hepburn investigation had been full and fair, and said the reason why more witnesses had not been called was to shorten the inquiry, the railroads having acknowledged that many of the complaints had been proved. There was no doubt that some regulation of the railroads was necessary. The trouble with the officers of these corporations was that they would not admit that they owe anything to the public. The speaker quoted the decision of the Massachusetts Railway Commission, published in yesterday's TIMES, in the case of the Boston and Albany Railroad, to show the necessity of railway supervision. He argued at length in favor of rights of the smaller shippers, and said that the Hepburn bill did not prevent the giving of special rates; it required, however, that these should be extended to all alike. Touching the subject of rebates, he asserted that last year the Standard Oil Company received back from the railroads $10,151,000, and of this the Erie and New-York Central Companies gave more than $2,000,000 each. He offered as a substitute for Mr. Orr's resolutions another series asking for the passage of the Anti-Discrimination bill and the establishment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners, and favoring a rate for freight shipped in quantities less than a car-load, only so much greater than that charged for car-loads as the additional cost of doing the business may amount to.

Mr. J. H. Herrick, Chairman of the Grain Committee, said the question had too many sides to be properly disposed of at such a meeting. For himself, he was opposed to the bill on the ground that its enactment would divert all the freighting business away from this State, particularly in the direction of the St. Lawrence River and the Welland Canal. He believed with Mr. Orr that any legislation on the subject should be national. Mr. Thurber said that both national and State legislation are needed. Mr. Hart said that, speaking as a member of the butter and cheese trade, it was absolutely necessary that that trade should have special rates and privileges. Otherwise they would lose all the business of the northern and eastern counties of the State. Mr. Leonard Hazeltine made a point of order that the privilege accorded to Mr. Thurber of speaking gave him no right to introduce resolutions. He was promptly yelled down, however. Mr. Thurber's substitute was then put and defeated, and Mr. Orr's resolutions were carried by about a two-thirds majority. The meeting then adjourned.

THE BUTTER AND CHEESE MEN.

At the meeting of the butter and cheese merchants yesterday, the committee appointed to consider and report upon the Hepburn bill submitted two reports. The minority report, signed by Messrs. T. M. Seaver and George B. Douglas, happened to be read first. After the usual preamble they presented the following:

Whereas, Certain abuses in the management of railroads have appeared which have been made the subject of investigation by a committee appointed by the Legislature, which committee in their report upon the same have recommended a bill for Legislative enactment, purporting to correct such abuses, and to provide facilities, accommodations, and rates more equitable and uniform; but which bill, in the opinion of your committee, in the present form is prejudicial to that free exercise of rights and privileges necessary to railroad corporations to enable them to compete with lines not amenable to the laws of this State, and at the same time confer impartial justice upon its patrons at home; and

Whereas, We deem legislation in some form necessary to accomplish a correction of the abuses heretofore existing, and secure to the mercantile interests uniform rates without discrimination, and such other reforms as will not unreasonably impair or restrict the functions of the railroad corporations of this State; and

Whereas, It seems to your committee that, were the language and provisions of the bill in regard to equal accommodations and facilities to all kinds of merchandise to finally prevail, and the penalties of infraction enforced against the railroads, these corporations might, in self-defense, be compelled to withdraw from the cheese trade certain terminal facilities and arrangements now enjoyed during the Summer and Fall seasons, which are absolutely necessary to the prosecution of the business; and

Whereas, In the opinion of your committee neither of the resolutions referred to their consideration do justice to the subject, but that it finds its best expression in the language of his Excellency Gov. *Cornell in his late Message* to the Legislature, that the public have the right to demand that freight tariffs should be uniform for like services, without discrimination as between citizens or communities. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the views expressed by his Excellency Gov. Cornell embody substantial principles of justice which need legislative enactment, but that the same should be so guarded as not to trammel railroad corporations in the free service of their business, or, in remedying the evils bearing upon one class of merchants, do injustice to another.

The following was the majority report, signed by Messrs. James D. Hunter, James M. Benham, and W. Wilson:

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to your request, this committee, having duly considered the resolutions presented to your body and referred to us, and after hearing fully from the representatives for and against legislative action representing railroad and commercial interests who were invited by us to appear, it is the opinion of this committee that it is inexpedient at this time to recommend the adoption of what is known as the Hepburn bill, now before the Legislative committee, as it would deprive the railroad interests within this State of their just rights, and so cripple them that they would be unable to compete with the railroads in the adjoining States, which are not subject to like legislation, and thereby greatly injure the facilities now offered, not only to the butter and cheese trade, but to every commercial interest connected with this City. Whereas, it appears that discriminations have been made in the past, inconsistent with equal justice to all parties, we would cheerfully recommend some action that would serve to prevent the recurrence of the same, and recognize the broad principle of a uniform rate to all parties under the same circumstances and conditions. Therefore, this committee deems inadvisable any State action at the present time; but if a necessity should arise and grievances continue, it is the opinion of this committee that action should be taken by the General Government, thus putting the railroad interests of the United States on a general footing.

On a vote being taken it was found that exactly one-half of the members present were in favor of the majority, and the other in favor of the minority report, whereupon Mr. Frank B. Thurber, although preferring the report of the minority, expressed himself satisfied with the other document, inasmuch as it, too, embraced the opinion of the meeting that the action of the railroads had not been just or satisfactory, and changed his vote. The majority report was, therefore, adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

HEARING THE RAILROAD MEN.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW AND OTHERS APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, March 17.—The Assembly Railroad Committee continued its hearing to-day on the Hepburn bill. The Assembly Chamber was again filled. At the opening of the session, the Chairman, Mr. Skinner, read a telegram giving the resolutions passed by the New-York Produce Exchange. John Thorn, the first speaker, devoted the first part of his address to a denunciation of ex-Senator O'Donnell's statements, and to eulogistic remarks upon New-York Central management. He then presented a statement in regard to the Utica and Black River Railroad Company and the leased lines in connection therewith, asserting that the 2 per cent. paid to the stockholders during the year 1879 was actually a fraction over the amount remaining after paying the accounts. Dewitt C. West, of the Utica and Black River Railroad, said that the little he had seen of the bill showed that it was an unjust one, and that *it ought not to pass*.

Chauncey M. Depew then made an argument against the bill, and was frequently applauded while speaking. He said: "This movement against the railroads originated in an effort on the part of a few jobbing houses in New-York to bring the retail business of the State back to the City. Jobbing houses had been successfully established at all of the interior and western cities of the State, and succeeded in doing the whole of the business in their several localities. The agricultural element was appealed to, and the general industrial depression prevailing everywhere in all businesses, and the anomalous condition of affairs produced by the fierce war of rates which raged until a little over a year ago, all stimulated the movement. The committee appointed to investigate the question had upon it no large shipper or manufacturer. It came fresh, without experience, to the investigation of the most profound question of the age. It prosecuted its labors with great energy, fidelity, and ability. But when it undertook to formulate into legislation bills to meet the evils it had discovered, it was compelled to do so without that experience and knowledge which can only come by the largest railroad or business experience. It is doubtful, in the peculiar condition of the State of New-York in its relations to the through business of the country, in the dependence of its prosperity upon commerce originating wholly outside of the States, and upon State manufacturers finding their market outside of the State, with the fierce competition by railway and water routes outside of the jurisdiction, and by foreign lines within the jurisdiction of the State, if the best talent could devise a freight bill which would not be injurious to the railroads and ruinous to every industrial interest in the State. After 40 years of experience, England has practically confessed her inability to meet the question, though her conditions are infinitely more favorable, it being a country under one jurisdiction and Government. Other States have tried the experiment, and have, finding that it ruined their manufacturers, &c., abandoned it. This bill is opposed by all the large shippers, manufacturers, &c., representing eight-tenths of the capital invested in the business outside of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Its advocates are only the score of jobbing merchants in New-York City and half a dozen gentlemen holding offices in an affiliated organization in the country, gotten up by them for political effect."

He then treated the report of the committee, and said that the railroads of other States connecting with New-York roads were all seeking to divert that trade which had made New-York what she was to other States and sea-board cities. "State legislation necessarily stops at the borders of the State, and unless Congress first legislates on the whole railroad system of the country, and the State then follows with some uniform laws, legislation in the State simply takes the State railway system out of the railway system of the country, the effect of which would be to divert through business and raise local rates.

"The New-York Central is assaulted as a monopoly. It is a monopoly only in the sense of business success. In the midst of violent competition it successfully competes for itself, and, incidentally, for the State which chartered it, for the great products of the continent. Tie it up so that it cannot compete for the outside trade, and so that the canal and river can successfully take away its business at every station, so that the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware and Lackawanna, the Pennsylvania and other roads running out of the State can take its local business at its most important points unrestrained, and then you can reduce the New-York Central Railroad to a non-paying enterprise. The railroads of the State earn $90,000,000; $60,000,000 of it is earned from business which comes from without the State, and the whole of it is spent within the State, and of its 70 roads only 17 pay dividends, and the whole of these earn less than 3 per cent. on their actual cost. This bill would compel the New-York Central Railroad Company to pay the penalty of $100 for each violation of a rule to stop every train coming from the City of Buffalo, and there examine the way bill of every car for the purpose of finding out if our proportion of the freight charge on such rate on that train would lead to a violation of this law. A commission is not needed, and is unasked for. It is impossible to have a commission which will not be a partisan one. It is impossible to have a partisan commission which will not seek to derive for the benefit of its party the control of the 40,000 men employed by the railways of the State. The politics of the railroads are now of all colors, but when this bill has become a law their employes will be made up upon the principle of political favoritism, their pay-rolls will contain the names of useful political agents who do no service for the company, and the whole scheme will end in a gigantic scandal. [Applause.] Corporations never resist Governmental authority, and to the Government, as representing any commission, they will yield unquestioning obedience, which, however inconvenient to the company, secures it indemnity from prosecution or trouble. [Applause.]

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when it will hear A. B. Hepburn, who will speak in favor of the bill.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $234,722 08, and from Customs $999,177 89.

The delegates to the Methodist Protestant Conference, now in session in this city, together with their ladies, were received by the President and Mrs. Hayes this afternoon.

A special meeting of the House Committee on Claims was held to-day to receive the report of the sub-committee upon the claim of Gen. Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California. The report favors an appropriation of $50,000 to satisfy Gen. Sutter's claim, and was unanimously adopted by the committee.

The bill reported by Senator Jones, of Florida, from the Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day, provides that when any lands of the United States shall have been entered and the Government price paid for them in full, no suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, by or in the name of the United States, shall thereafter be prosecuted or instituted for any trespasses upon or for any material taken from said lands prior to March 1, 1879, provided that the defendants shall pay all costs accrued prior to said entry. It also provides that the Government price of all lands within railroad limits, which were raised to $2 50 per acre more than —— years ago, shall be reduced to $1 25 per acre. The main purpose of the bill is to relieve from prosecution, upon the terms above stipulated, large numbers of citizens of the Gulf States who "from ignorance of the law or carelessness, and under implied and expressed license from the United States Government," have committed trespasses upon the public timber lands prior to March 1, 1879.

Ouray and his wife went this morning before the House Committee on Indian Affairs, and Ouray testified as to the facts which had come *to his knowledge in reference to* the White River massacre. His testimony was given in the Spanish language and was interpreted to the committee. He stated that prior to the trouble which had arisen between Agent Meeker and the Indians relative to the plowing of their pasture lands, no dissatisfaction had been felt by the Indians. He knew nothing personally about either the fight with Major Thornburgh or the killing of Meeker and his employes; nor did he know how many Utes had been engaged in either of those transactions, but he denied that any but White River Utes had been implicated in them. The examination was postponed till 10 A. M. to-morrow. Chief Ouray stated that he was very anxious to return to his people and report the arrangements and agreements that have been entered into between himself and Secretary Schurz, and he was assured by Chairman Scales that the committee would endeavor not to detain him more than two days.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 17.—A severe frost this morning greatly endangers the fruit in this part of the State.

HARTFORD, March 17.—The House to-day passed a bill for female suffrage on license matters by a vote of 100 to 98.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., March 17.—After being idle four years, the blast furnace of the Pottstown Iron Company was put into blast again last night. All the company's works are now in operation.

A DETERMINED STRUGGLE

THE PIANO-MAKERS ISSUE THEIR RETURN MANIFESTO.

TELLING THE STORY OF THEIR GRIEVANCES—UNAVAILING EFFORTS FOR A COMPROMISE—WHAT BOTH SIDES SAY.

The lock-out of the piano-makers has now lasted three days, and both employers and employes are still busily preparing for the struggle, which has every indication of being a long and determined one. The chief hope of the locked-out men seems to lie in their belief that the manufacturers will fail to hold together. "One or two firms will weaken pretty quick," said one of the union men yesterday, "and then you'll see the bosses' union go to pieces, and every employer will look out for himself, and let the others look out for themselves." Following the example of the manufacturers, the Piano-makers' Union issued yesterday a statement giving their version of the lock-out and its causes. It is addressed "To the Public, the Working Men, and especially the Piano-forte Manufacturers," signed "The Organization of the Piano-makers' Union," and reads as follows:

"When, after a long number of years, in which misery and despair have not only entered the homes of the poor, but also those of the rich, during which time many thousands of the first have, for the want of proper and sufficient nurishment, died a slow death, and many of the latter have, through misfortune in business, been driven to ruin and suicide, or else were thrown back into the ranks of the Proletariat; when, after such a time of despair business begins to revive and the working men are in hopes of once more having an opportunity to live like human beings, and we see their hopes vanish by an uncalled-for and most unjustifiable *'lock-out' of thousands of honest mechanics, who are thereby deprived of all means of supporting* themselves and their families, then the world will ask—and it has a right, even the duty, to know—what is the cause of it? and who are guilty? Upon reflection we must come to the conclusion that the chances for carrying on business are only possible in society at large, (organized in nations and States,) which society, so organized, has at all times afforded greater protection to business men than to the working class. Consequently, we hold it as a duty on the part of those who receive the most protection to consider well what they do, and not to act against the interest of society at large by closing their factories, thereby making thousands almost breadless. Had the employes made demands by which the manufacturers would have been unable to obtain a sufficient profit, then the lock-out might be justified. But the existing scale of wages, which are still too low, and the enormous demand for pianos, proves the contrary. We do not now desire to repeat the several misrepresentations, but will here state that after the demand of Steinway & Sons' varnishers for from 11 to 18 per cent. advance was not granted, all the remaining branches also left the factory, and after the expiration of four days also demanded an advance of 10 per cent. The firm of Steinway & Sons, who must have seen the justice of the demand, made it their business to draw up a new scale of wages, which they published, declaring at the same time that there could be no further cause for the strike. Upon looking over the new scale, it was found that a few men, who performed work which an opportunity to learn is but seldom offered, and who were already receiving higher pay, had been advanced more than they called for, while others were offered far less than their demand. The firm requested the men to accept the so-called liberal scale, stating that if they did not return by Saturday, March 13, all factories would be closed on Monday, March 15. The guilty consciences of the other firms must have told them that wages in their factories were also too low, and therefore found it advisable to close their factories. The employes of Steinway deem it but just that each man shall receive living wages, and this has been indorsed by all their fellow-working-men. By the above statement the object of the new scale of wages will be seen, which was that the better paid should leave their fellow-men who were receiving small wages like traitors, and at the mercy of the employer. The modern whip of slavery—hunger—was then to do its work. Now, we ask the manufacturers: Can they, in the present prosperous state of trade, close their factories until we starve? What say they now about the competition between this and other cities? Do you not by your action proclaim to the world that you would rather see thousands of dollars go to waste than to pay your men better wages? Instead of organizing yourselves for the purpose of advancing the wages in each and every factory from 10 to 15 per cent., you have organized only in New-York, with the intention of depriving the men of a share of the profits afforded by the prosperous condition of trade. We are fully aware that the manufacturer is disturbed in his general run of business through strikes, and we also know that the men often have to pay very dearly for their victories. Why, then, not remove the cause? This can be done for a long time. It lies in your power, and you will eventually reap the benefit therefrom. Why not adopt the better and honorable way? The organization of the journeymen piano-makers is fully aware of its object. We are convinced that we cannot obtain high wages, but we are also convinced that it is our duty to see that each journeyman shall at least earn wages which will not compel him to live like a Chinaman. The ringleaders, as they are called by the papers, will make it their business to see that errors of the past will not be committed in the present or the future, and we can, therefore, positively state that as yet not one single strike has been dictated by the union, but that, on the contrary, the men, through receiving small wages and everything going up, were compelled to strike, and not until they themselves had resolved to do so did the union consider it its duty to support them. With what sacrifices this has often been done cannot be unknown to you. In conclusion, we would ask the manufacturers and the public which party could have more easily prevented a lock-out? Would it have been more just for the better paid to desert their fellow-men, who were receiving but small wages, or for Mr. Steinway to make his advance equal to all? If men were satisfied with 10 per cent., and were offered more, why, then, could he not grant the demand of those receiving the least, instead of offering to others more than they called for? The fear of the other firms that if Mr. Steinway gives in they will also have to pay more proves conclusively that wages in their factories must also be too low. These true and simple words, written by working men and not by a lawyer, will certainly not fail to still further strengthen and unite the men for sacrifice and victory. We are strong, for our cause is just."

The men sneered at the statement of the Manufacturers' Association, published yesterday, and insisted that from beginning to end it was a tissue of lies. Their own statement they declare to be the whole and only truth of the matter. The proposition of certain capitalists to fill the piano factories with Chinese workmen was much talked of among the men, but no one seemed to be at all alarmed. "The Chinese! Why we've all had a good laugh over that," said one of the Executive Committee of the union to the TIMES reporter. "They might make varnishers out of the Chinamen," he added, "but they can't make a Chinaman a mechanic, and it takes a skilled mechanic to make a piano. Let those capitalists try it once. They'll soon lose their $3,000,000 security."

The most important feature of the lock-out yesterday was the action of the Grand Lodge of the Piano-makers' Union, the law-making body of the union. It was resolved by the lodge that unless the manufacturers throw open their factories by 7 o'clock on Monday morning next, the union would order that no piano-maker of any branch shall go to work in any of the lock-out shops unless his employer gives him an advance of 10 per cent. in wages. This measure, the members of the lodge say, will be strictly carried out. "We give our bosses fair notice," said one, "that if this lock-out lasts till 7 o'clock Monday, they won't get a single man in their factories after that without the 10 per cent. advance." Employers with whom the reporter talked laughed at this demand as only another piece of folly by the workmen, and a request which they say will certainly not be granted. Several shop meetings were held by the locked-out men during the day. Ernest Gabler's men sent word to him that hereafter he could only communicate with them through the Executive Committee of the union. Henry Behning's men decided that they would not return except in a body. It was reported to the Executive Committee that five men from this factory have obtained work and moved their tools elsewhere. When Kranich & Bach's men were locked out they were told to come back to the shop yesterday. They did so, and found the doors closed. Then a meeting was held, and word sent to Mr. Kranich that if he wanted to talk to the men he must do it through the union. He declined to do this, and asked them to meet him. They did so, and Mr. Kranich proposed to the men that they leave the union and return to work. If they would do so, he said, he would join them in forming a shop union among themselves. He added that he would never again employ a union man. The men rejected Mr. Kranich's proposition, and told him in the future he must refer to the Executive Committee of the union. The employes *of Pease & Co. resolved not to go back unless in a body. Mr. Wheelock made a speech to his employes*, strongly urging them to leave the Union and go to work. Afterward the men sent him a sarcastic letter declining to take his advice. J. & C. Fischer's men sent word to the firm that they wanted a 10 per cent. advance in wages, and would not return to work without it. Sohmer & Co. asked their men to meet them yesterday, but the men refused, although agreeing to call on the firm to-day. It was reported that three polishers and one foreman were still at work in Billings & Co.'s shop. Each of the employes of Bacon & Karr received a postal card from Mr. Bacon yesterday asking him to come to the shop to-morrow, when it would be open. Weber's men resolved to stay out until all went back in a body. At Haines Brothers' factory one of the locked-out men asked for his tools. When the lock-out began the man had a piece of work less than half completed, but had received credit on his record-book for the whole job, and had thus been partially overpaid for his work. The firm declined to let him take his tools away under these circumstances. "I asked the man to finish his job," said Mr. Haines, "and offered to turn on steam in the factory so that he could, but he would not. Unquestionably, workmen have a right to remove their tools under ordinary circumstances, but not when they have been paid for work not completed. I am ready to test that question if necessary." Three members of the Manufacturers' Association visited the various factories yesterday to see if everything was all right, and no union men allowed to work. At Hamilton Brothers' factory, where the workmen had all been allowed to remain until their jobs were finished, the manufacturers asked each man whether or not he belonged to the union. Ten workmen replied that they did. Mr. Hamilton's attention was immediately called to the matter, and, it is said an interesting discussion followed. One of the visiting manufacturers afterward said that the 10 union men would probably be locked out to-day. The matter is expected to be discussed at the meeting of the Manufacturers' Association to-day.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

GENERAL ORDERS REGARDING MOUNTED TROOPS—PROPOSED NAVAL LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The following orders have been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 12, 1880.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 18.—By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 7, of Feb. 2, 1880, are modified to read as follows:

I. The following are announced as mounted officers: Officers of the staff corps below the rank of Major; officers of troops of cavalry, officers of one light battery for each regiment of artillery; officers announced in orders from this office as acting Signal Officers, and authorized aides-de-camp, duly appointed as such. Other light batteries of artillery which may be designated by the President (under section 1,101, Revised Statutes) and equipped as such will have the organization of a light battery, except the additional Second Lieutenant, and the officers thereof actually serving with the light batteries will be mounted. Officers actually serving with companies of infantry mounted by authority of the War Department, and not in excess of the legal organization of infantry, are mounted while so serving. A company of infantry mounted retains the same organization as on foot. Other officers on duty which, in the opinion of the department commander, requires them to be mounted, will be entitled to be so considered on the certificate of their department commanders that they have been on duty in the service of the United States which required them to be mounted during the time.

II. Department commanders will announce in *orders the authority obtained from the Secretary of War for mounting companies of infantry*, giving the date from which such mounted service commences. They will also announce promptly, in orders, the date of the termination of such mounted service. These announcements will guide the Pay Department in paying mounted pay.

III. Muster-rolls and returns of light batteries and companies of infantry mounted must show in all cases, by number, date, and source of order, the authority for being mounted; on the first muster-roll after being mounted, a full copy of the order, and on the first roll after being dismounted, a full copy of the order, therefor. The pay accounts of all officers charging mounted pay must embrace the same information, but need not embrace any certificate in regard to the use of a public horse.

IV. The use of public horses for the public service by officers receiving mounted pay will be regulated by the department, under the supervision of division commanders, to conform to the necessities of the public service. As a rule, every such officer will be required to furnish his own mount. Attention is invited in this connection to paragraph 1,143, Army Regulations of 1863.

By command of Gen. Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are made: Second Lieutenant William M. Black is relieved from duty with the battalion of Engineers, and will report to Major W. P. Craighill, at Baltimore, for duty under his immediate orders. Capt. James W. Cuyler is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major W. P. Craighill, and will take station at Cincinnati, Ohio, and relieve Major William E. Merrill of the charge of the following works: The improvement of the Little Kanawha River, West Virginia; the improvement of the Guyandotte River, West Virginia; the improvement of the Big Sandy River, West Virginia and Kentucky, and the improvement of the Kentucky River, Kentucky.

Post Chaplain David Wills, United States Army, will continue on duty at McPherson Barracks until April 1, when he will proceed to join his station in the Department of the Columbia.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day agreed to make an adverse report on Mr. Ward's bill granting sea-pay to volunteer officers of the Navy mustered out of the service under the act of Congress approved Feb. 15, 1879. The committee also adopted an adverse report upon Mr. King's bill to repeal the act relative to the apportionment of Cadet Midshipmen.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day decided to report favorably upon the House joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to organize a board to inquire into the present condition of the double-turreted monitors, and the propriety and cost of completing them. The committee will, however, recommend the adoption of an amendment providing that the board (of not less than five, nor more than seven, officers of the Navy) may be selected from either the active or retired list, and may consist of officers of any rank instead of being restricted to the higher grades of Captain, &c. The board is to be charged with the duty of thoroughly examining, in person, the Puritan, the Monadnock, the Amphitrite, and the Terror, with a view of determining, first, whether it is to the interest of the Government to complete them; second, if so, whether it is advisable to complete them according to the existing plans, models, and agreements; third, if any change is demanded in order to make them more efficient as war vessels, to inquire into the extent and character as well as the cost of such modifications, and also to inquire into any other facts material to each of these questions. The conclusions of the board are to be reported to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall at once transmit the same, with his opinions thereon, to Congress.

A telegram was received by the Secretary of War to-day from St. Paul, Minn., announcing the death of Col. William J. Sloan, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Sloan was Medical Director of the Department of Dakota.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Lieut. Jarboe, of the United States steamer Hassler, lying at Mare Island Navy-yard, was found dead in his bed on board the ship this morning. He retired last night apparently in good health.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—The funeral of the late William M. King, Medical Inspector of the United States Navy, whose death occurred on Sunday morning last, took place this morning from his late residence, and was attended by many officers of the Navy and Army and others.

RED MARS IN ECLIPSE.

A PHENOMENON ASTRONOMERS DID NOT THINK WORTH OBSERVING.

As there were no important questions of astronomical physics to be determined by the phenomenon of the occultation of the planet Mars by the moon, which took place last evening it was not generally observed by physical or descriptive astronomers, although the condition of the atmosphere and the position of the planets, nearly in the zenith of the heavens, a little to the west of the meridian, were particularly favorable to telescopic observations. From an optical point of view, the immersion of the planet was a peculiarly suggestive and interesting phenomenon, when viewed with the naked eye or with an ordinary field or opera glass, the red flame of Mars appearing to be extinguished in space instead of passing behind the luminous body of the moon. With an instrument of average power the cause of this appearance was obvious enough, and the apparent extinction in empty space, a little above the incurvation of the lunar crescent, was resolved into a real passage behind the hidden section of the moon's disk, banded at the circumference by a faintly luminous curve, which is invisible to the unassisted senses. The occultation commenced at about 6:33, the immersion occupying a period of only 12 seconds—an interval too brief to admit of valuable observations with ordinary instruments, and one only to be improved, with probability of success, by the use of a siderostat large enough to present the magnified images of the two bodies with lucid clearness. Prof. Henry Draper did not consider the occultation of sufficient importance to make his speciality (astronomical physics) to make any preparations for the occasion, and only witnessed casually the progress of the emersion at about 7:50. As the emersion was the ordinary one of a planet emerging from the luminous periphery of the moon, it was of no particular interest, either optically or physically, and the Professor did not trouble himself to observe it minutely. The emersion occupied 12 seconds, during which, with instruments adjusted, a view of the spectrum might possibly have been taken had there been any prospect that such a procedure would add any appreciable materials to the data for determining the vexed question of a lunar atmosphere or the equally doubtful issue respecting the atmosphere of Mars.

There are only two questions, indeed, to the literature of which the most careful observations of an occultation of Mars could possibly contribute anything worth recording. The one concerns the data for determining the moon's position with greater exactness; the other the question of atmosphere. For the first the occultation of a star is more valuable than *that of Mars, while for the second the* periods of immersion and emersion are too brief to admit of satisfactory observation. According to Prof. Draper, who has recently instituted repeated comparisons between the spectrum of Mars and that of the sun, so far as spectrum analysis tends to settle the question whether the former has an atmosphere, or is, like the moon probably, without an aerial envelope, the two bodies must be regarded as possessing no atmosphere. This view is, however, relatively less fully demonstrated in the case of Mars than in that of the moon, and the issue is considered an open one until other facts shall interpose to sustain the influences of spectrum analysis. In any event, spectroscopic observations taken at the periods of immersion and emersion are no more valuable than those taken when the body of the planet is free; and astronomers have long since abandoned the merely descriptive study of their science, and addressed themselves to graver questions. In their view of the case, the phenomena of an occultation, such as occurred last evening, are not worth observing.

DE LESSEPS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—M. De Lesseps arrived by the overland train to-day. He was met at Benecia by a deputation of French citizens and received a formal welcome. The citizens of Benecia crowded around the train and demanded a speech, which was given briefly. On arriving in this city the party proceeded to the Palace Hotel. To-morrow M. De Lesseps will meet the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce.

NEW-JERSEY METHODISTS

APPOINTMENTS OF MINISTERS IN THE CONFERENCE.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION AT CAMDEN—WHERE THE CLERGYMEN ARE TO DO THEIR WORK DURING THE ENSUING YEAR.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 17.—The New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference closed its session in this city this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Immediately preceding the adjournment, the following appointments were made for the ensuing year:

New-Brunswick District.—S. Van Sant, Presiding Elder, Post Office, Tom's River; Asbury Park, to be supplied; Atlanticville, S. W. Lake; Barnegat, T. S. Wilson; Bethesda, G. Hitchings; Cassville and Harmony, E. Gifford; Eatontown and Tinton Falls, A. J. Gregory; Embury, W. A. Massey; Englishtown and Smithburg, to be supplied; Farmingdale, T. C. Carman; Freehold, S. F. Wheeler; Good Luck, Bayville, E. W. Woodward; Greenville and Herbertville, Granville, Hamilton, and Wall, to be supplied; Jacobstown and Cookstown, J. Garrison; Keyport, Calvary, St. John's, P. Cline, J. S. Parker; Long Branch, First Church, R. J. Andrews; St. Luke's, J. Moore; Lower Bank, to be supplied; Matawan, G. O. Maddock; Manchester and Ridgway, to be supplied; Manahawkin, J. Rogers; Manasquan, J. Wagg; Milltown, L. M. Atkinson; Morganville and Jacksonville, to be supplied; Navesink, S. F. Gaskill; New-Brunswick, First Church, E. Hewitt; Pitman, E. C. Hancock; St. James, J. E. Price; New-Egypt, J. G. Crate; New-Gretna, New-Lisbon, Ocean Beach, to be supplied; Ocean Grove, St. Paul's, E. H. Stokes; Ocean Port, W. H. Pearne; Old Bridge, Oceanic, to be supplied; Pointville and Wrightstown, J. W. Clark; Point Pleasant, to be supplied; Port Monmouth, E. Waters; Red Bank, C. W. Helsley; Sea Bright, J. E. Lake; Sayerville, J. E. Handley; Silverton, to be supplied; South Amboy, J. J. Graw; Tom's River, G. C. Stanger; Tuckerton, S. S. Weatherby; Washington, T. D. Sleeper; West Creek, J. F. Morell; Waretown, to be supplied. D. P. Kidder, Professor in Drew Seminary, member of St. James (New-Brunswick) Quarterly Conference; J. Wilson, agent of Pennington Seminary, member of Pennington Quarterly Conference.

Trenton District.—W. W. Moffat, Presiding Elder, Post Office, Trenton; Allentown and Sharon, G. H. Tullis; Bakersville, to be supplied; Bethel, C. F. Garrison; Beverley, A. K. Street; Bordentown, First Church, W. P. C. Strickland; Trinity, A. H. Eberhardt; Bridgeboro, C. F. Downs; Burlington, Broad-Street, R. Thorn; Union-Street, J. A. Dilks; Cinnaminson, D. M. De Hughes; Columbus, M. C. Stokes, and one to be supplied; Cranbury and Bethel, E. Green; Crosswicks and Ellisdale, W. E. Greenbank; Delanco, to be supplied; Florence, S. Townsend; Groveville, L. A. Bearmore; Hamilton Square, H. J. Conover; Hightstown, W. S. McCowan; Imlaystown, J. G. Sawn; Lambertville and Amwell, H. G. Williams; Lumberton and Smithville, to be supplied; Medford, G. R. Snyder; Monmouth Junction and Franklin Park, to be supplied; Mount Holly, J. S. Heisler; Palmyra, R. S. Harris; Pemberton, J. S. Hutchinson; Pennsville, to be supplied; Pennington and New-Market, H. Belting; Princeton, W. M. White; Rancocas and Masonsville, to be supplied; Rocky Hill and Kingston, W. W. Osburn; Titusville, to be supplied; Trenton—Greene-Street, M. Relyea; Trinity, J. Stiles; Union-Street, N. J. Wright; State-Street, S. Van Benschoten; Warren-Street, J. L. Souder; Central, J. S. Phelps; Hamilton-Avenue, J. G. Reed; Broad-Street, E. Messler; Homestead, D. Stewart; Vincentown, W. Chamberlin; Windsor, W. Franklin; T. Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, member of Pennington Quarterly Conference; W. O. Bowen, President of Bordentown Female College, member of First Church (Bordentown) Quarterly Conference; A. E. Ballard, Agent of New-York State Temperance Alliance, member of St. Paul's (Ocean Grove) Quarterly Conference.

Camden District.—S. E. Post, Presiding Elder, Post Office, Camden; Auburn, J. L. Nelson; Berlin, J. Joralemon; Blackwoodtown, J. B. Westcott; Bridgeport, L. O. Manchester; Camden—Third-Street, J. B. Graw; Union, J. S. Gaskill; Broadway, G. B. Wright; Tabernacle, G. S. Sykes; Centenary, J. E. Adams; Eighth-Street, W. Reeves; Grace Church, J. H. Boswell; Stockton, William Mitchell; Dudley, J. H. Boyd; Clarksboro and Jefferson, J. R. Thompson; Chew's Landing, J. P. Connelly; Cross Keys and Evans Mills, to be supplied; Glassboro, W. S. Barnhart; Gloucester Circuit, to be supplied; Gloucester City, G. H. Neal; Haddonfield, J. H. Mickel; Harrisonville, D. B. Harris; Indian Mills, to be supplied; Kirkwood, J. Lewis; Mantua, W. W. Christine; Marlton, to be supplied; Merchantville, N. A. McNichol; Moorestown, S. C. Chatten; Millica Hill, G. F. Bishop; Paulsboro, W. Pittinger; Pedricktown and Centre Square, J. W. Morris; Pennsgrove, J. B. Turpin; Pennsville, C. C. Eastlack; Sharpstown, E. J. Lippencott; Swedesboro, A. M. Lake; Tunsboro Thoroughfare, to be supplied; Unionville, S. M. Hudson; Williamstown, E. H. Durell; Woodbury, D. Moore; Woodstown, H. M. Brown; A. Gilmore, Chaplain, United States Army; R. Givan, Chaplain, United States Navy.

Bridgeton District.—C. E. Hill, Presiding Elder, post office Bridgeton; Absecom, G. Reed; Allowaystown, J. S. Price; Asbury, T. C. Parker; Atlantic City—First Church, J. L. Roe; St. Paul's, J. M. Hartley; Bargaintown, C. W. Liverley; Bridgeton—Commerce-Street, W. Walton; Trinity, G. L. Dobbins; Central, D. H. Schock; Cape May City—A. M. North; Cape May Court-house and Gravelly Run, P. Provost; Cedarville, L. Larue; Clayton, A. Lawrence; Cumberland Circuit to be supplied; Dennisville, J. N. Wilson; Elmer, J. H. Heileman and Z. T. Dugan; Fairton, J. E. Willey; Goshen and Dyer's Creek, J. E. Diverty; Hammonton, A. J. Jones; Haleyville, William Burley; Hancock's Bridge, J. O. R. Corliss; Mauricetown, W. T. Abbott; Mays Landing, B. B. Stephenson; Millville—First Church, W. E. Boyle; Foundry, C. H. Whitecar; Trinity, J. H. Poyran; Nazareth and Deerfield, W. Margerum; Newport and Dividing Creek, F. Robbins; Petersburg, J. Van Zant; Pleasant Grove to be supplied; Pleasant Mills Circuit, C. A. Mauisbury; Port Elizabeth, G. A. Hancock; Port Norris, C. W. Larrell; Port Republic and Smithville, C. R. Fleming; Quinton, C. R. Smith; Roadstown, L. Herr; Salem—Walnut-street, B. C. Lippencott; Broadway, J. R. Westwood; Smith's Landing, S. S. Bellville; Somers Point, W. E. Perry; Tabernacle, H. S. Norris; Tuckahoe, W. S. Zane; Vineland, G. K. Morris; South Vineland to be supplied; West Creek and Heisterville, A. Mathews; Willow Grove, W. Lilly; Winslow, W. H. Hoag.

Edwin Post is transferred to Indiana Conference; J. Y. Dobbins to Kentucky Conference; J. Wortham to Wilmington Conference.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

AN ATTACK ON ARICA EXPECTED—POSITION OF THE FORCES—FIRE IN VALPARAISO.

PANAMA, March 3.—The *Star and Herald* says that a private letter from Lima, of Feb. 18, says that news of an attack on Arica by the combined land and naval forces of the enemy is expected from one moment to another, or it is in the bounds of possibility that the movements of the Chilians may be directed against Lima itself. Montero in Arica, and Piérola in Lima, are ready for the fight and confident in the justice of the cause they defend. Lima is perfectly quiet, and a brush with the enemy would be warmly welcomed by the army of the north.

The Angamos and Pilcomayo were still in Valparaiso on Jan. 31, but news was received in Iquique that the former vessel had left Valparaiso on Feb. 5 with two transports, conveying troops to reinforce the army of occupation.

The Blanco Encalada and eight transports were in Pisagua.

The torpedo launch which left Valparaiso lately arrived at Pisagua on Feb. 7. Her speed is reported to be 18 knots.

Our dates from Valparaiso are to the 7th of February. The news is of but little interest. The army continues quietly encamped around Jaspampa, Dolores, and Santa Catalina. The only force at Tarapaca consists of 200 cavalry soldiers, under the command of Capt. Villagran, which is amply sufficient to keep the allies' deserters and stragglers in awe. The constant theme of conversation in the Chilian army is the delay in leading them against the enemy. The desire to strike a blow at Arica is shared by all. A great part of the complaints against the bad rations has ceased since the Commissariat Department has improved. It is most positively affirmed by some, and just as stoutly denied by others, that Gen. Escala will return to the South, and that his place will be filled by Gen. Basilio Urrutia. Gen. Escala had an attack of apoplexy some time ago, and the supposed change is attributed to his illness. It is rumored that Capt. Uribe has been offered the command of the Huascar, but has declined to accept it. It is also rumored, with a greater show of truth, that he has not been offered that post, but has been appointed to the Pilcomayo. The *Novedades* states that Capt. Jorje Montt has been appointed to the Huascar, and that Capt. Condell will take command of the O'Higgins.

It is now said that the explosion at the Artillery Barracks in Santiago was much exaggerated by the press. The damage done is estimated at $25,000.

Shortly after 11 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 5, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Messrs. Schuchard & Co., Valparaiso. It commenced in the upper story, and completely destroyed the roof and the upper part of the edifice. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

THE CANAL AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

Mr. Hayes does not impress us very profoundly as an expounder of the Monroe doctrine. He appears to fear "colonization" and a "protectorate" as natural results of the commencement of a canal by a foreign company. The facts do not favor him. The French built the Suez Canal, and where is the French colony in Egypt, or the French protectorate over its territory? An American company built the Panama railroad, a work second only in importance to the Panama canal, and where is the American colony, and where the protectorate, which should follow naturally on the construction of a great public work in these countries? The colony is confined to the operatives of the railroad living in Aspinwall and Panama, and who are probably as numerous as will be the operatives on a canal when it is built, while the protectorate will exist only after Mr. Hayes carries his views of the Monroe doctrine into effect. American influence has never been specially predominant in Colombia, and yet American interests never suffered during the construction of the Panama Railroad. Colombia is amply able to preserve law and order on the isthmus, and afford every guarantee for the protection of the lives and property of all who come to engage in the canal enterprise, and a French protectorate is as repugnant to her people as the ignorant assertion of the predominance of the Monroe doctrine. The United States have, by the treaty of 1846, not only guaranteed "the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama," but also "the rights of sovereignty and property which New-Granada has and possesses over the said territory." What becomes of Colombia's sovereignty, and what is the value of the guarantee of the United States, if this Republic cannot grant a concession to a private company, irrespective of nationality, for the construction of a water-way from ocean to ocean? The Monroe doctrine never was formally recognized by Congress, but the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was. That treaty has been acted upon by England in good faith, so far as sharing with the United States the expense of maintaining ships of war here and performing police duty on the Isthmus. The Monroe doctrine has never been acted upon since its promulgation, in 1823, and it would be a singular absurdity in American history if the first occasion for its exercise would be the insolent denial of sovereignty to a sister Republic, and the overthrow of the greatest commercial enterprise of the age.

THE LETTER EXPRESS BUSINESS.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE ABOLITION OF THE SYSTEM INTRODUCED BY WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The report of the commission appointed by the Postmaster-General to examine into the operations and effect of the letter express business of Wells, Fargo & Co. has called forth strong remonstrances from the press of this city and the State.

The *Call* says: "The report is unaccompanied by any argument worthy of name. Every person who sends a letter by express does so because he thinks he has greater certainty of its prompt and speedy transmission than if he trusted to the mail. If there was no additional security, the public would soon find it out, and the carrying of letters by express would cease. On this coast the express company of Wells, Fargo & Co. has been of inestimable advantage. Even at present, when the mail facilities are much improved, there is a certain advantage in sending letters over certain routes by this model express. Until it is shown that the revenues of the department are injuriously affected by the carrying of letters by private companies the report will be regarded as based on very slight pretenses."

The *Bulletin* says: "No proposition of the kind should be made. The express companies of this coast have furnished facilities which never would have been furnished by the Post Office Department. Wells, Fargo and Co. have transported letters to remote mining camps where there were no mail facilities to, or where they are wholly inadequate. Moreover, this company has carried valuable letters not only with greater dispatch but with a far greater measure of safety, and although the Post Office service has been greatly improved on the Pacific coast, it is often safer to send a letter by express than by mail. One other fact—the express company, by reason of this service, has daily increased the Post Office revenue. It has done this by carrying letters wherever there were no Post Office facilities, so that, without the aid of the express, no letter could be sent to remote places. The intimation that the revenue has been decreased because the express company has carried letters of more than half an ounce in weight for one postage is not true so far as our observation goes, nor is it true according to the testimony of those who have very large dealings with the express company. The latter is punctilious in this respect. It demands that full postage shall be placed in stamps on every letter carried by express. The reasoning of the commission is, therefore, erroneous. No doubt the objections come in good part from local Postmasters, who lose a certain amount of commissions on the sale of stamps. It would be a calamity to the people if their facilities were now cut off for sending a letter by express. The service required, especially among the mining camps of the Pacific coast, is special and peculiar. No mail facilities have ever adequately discharged this service, and it is not likely that they will hereafter. The report ought to go on the top shelf and season there for the next quarter of a century."

The *Record-Union*, of Sacramento, says: "The representations of the commission are by no means exact. The truth is, the express company has supplied the public wants which the Government did not supply; that it has afforded the public a measure of surety which the Government did not afford, and that it has actually increased the revenues of the Postal Department by establishing active mail service with a multitude of points wholly neglected by the Government. The express company has rendered to the people of the Pacific Coast the most invaluable service, and they are not in favor of such action as is proposed. It is emphatically not true, as the commission assert, that the Post Office has extended its route to every hamlet in this region. It has done nothing of the kind. There is still a very large and important portion of the mail service attended to solely by Wells, Fargo & Co. Before such a proposition can be made with any pretense of justice, it must be demonstrated that the Government is both ready and able to take up and carry on the work hitherto done by the express company. That this is not likely to be the case for some time has been recently shown through its scandals growing out of the star route business. The abolition of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s letter-carrying would, of course, involve a large extension of star routes, and we are satisfied that the country wants no more of that kind of contracts than are unavoidable. We trust that Congress will proceed with the utmost caution upon this business."

CLASSES IN RUSSIA.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Standard.

To realize the virulence of the revolutionary struggle, it is necessary to note the narrow circle in which it is carried on. Some few years ago there were in Russia, (excepting Poland,) and including the wives and children in each category, 1,200,000 noblemen and civil and military officers, 3,000,000 soldiers, 600,000 merchants, 6,000,000 artisans, 50,000,000 peasants and laborers, 600,000 ecclesiastics, and 25,000,000 Asiatics, making a total of 86,400,000 inhabitants. Of these there could read and write 1,200,000 noblemen and civil and military officers, with their wives and children; 150,000 merchants, (one-half of the males;) 500,000 ecclesiastics, (all the males and two-thirds of the females;) total, 2,850,000 literates. Accordingly, we have to set down as the only parties concerned in the struggle for Government power 1,000,000 noblemen and civil and military officers, with their wives and children; 400,000, a medley of merchants, ecclesiastics, artisans, and students, (males and females,) making a total of 1,400,000 who are politically interested in a nation of 86,400,000. Taking two-thirds of these 1,400,000 to be malcontents—a figure rather below the mark at the present moment—we have some 933,000 persons, nearly one-half of them females, kept down by the active tyranny of 466,000, their equals and chiefs, and by the passive obedience of 85,000,000, their inferiors and thralls. Is it unnatural for 933,000, willfully oppressed by 466,000, to wish to better their position? Is it not easy to understand the exasperation of the victims on finding some 80,000,000 mutes deliberately called in and ordered to crush their claims? The absolutistic rulers of Russia are a small minority, not only in comparison to the ruled, but also in proportion to those of their coevals who object to being tyrannized, even when they tyrannize others.

THE MAN WHO WOUNDED BISMARCK.

From the London Globe.

When Prince Bismarck, then simply Herr Von Bismarck Schönhausen, was a student at Göttingen, he was known for his boldness and undaunted courage. Freely abandoning himself to the rather rough pleasures of a German university life, he entered into them with the vigor so often displayed by him in graver matters. First in the "Kneipe," the students' tavern, and in the "Fechtsaal," their fencing hall, he was but little seen in the college rooms, listening to the lectures of the learned Professors. Dreaded on account of his acknowledged skill and prowess, there was hardly any one among his fellow-students venturesome enough to measure swords with him. But even here the modern Goliath found a David in the person of a young Westphalian, who, offended at Prince Bismarck's arrogant manners, challenged him, although he was vainly dissuaded on all sides from a contest with the sturdy Pomeranian nobleman. Herr Biedewald, the gentleman in question, stood his ground with such skill that he, after wearying his adversary by his skillful defense, finally dealt him a heavy blow, the signs of which are still discernible on the Chancellor's face. Long years passed before the two antagonists again met. While the one had risen to the highest rank, the other devoted himself to the welfare of his native town, which ultimately returned him to Parliament, where he, a strong representative of the Liberal Party, found himself obliged to oppose the reactionary measures of Prince Bismarck, whose championship of the rights of throne and altar had not yet been mitigated by his subsequent success in unification of his Fatherland. Herr Biedewald's death, occurring a few days ago, has vividly recalled the interesting incidents of his encounter with the leading statesman, which also formed the subject of a popular song well-known among Germans.

THE AFFAIRS OF COLOMBIA.

From the Panama Star and Herald, March 4.

The National Congress met in Bogota on the 1st of February. Señor Pedro Rodriguez B., Representative from the State of Santander, appeared in the House to occupy his seat there, but the galleries, and even the House itself, opposed loudly his being admitted, and finally it was decided unanimously that he should not be permitted to take his seat until he had first cleared himself of the serious charges existing against him, chief of which is that he is considered responsible for the late terrible outrages committed in Bucaramanga. In leaving the House a strong escort was required to protect Señor Rodriguez from violence at the hands of the populace. Gen. Trujillo, President of the Union, delivered the usual Message at the opening of the National Congress. The receipts and disbursements of the National Treasury from the 1st of April, 1879, to the 20th of January, 1880, were as follows: Receipts, $10,469,291 07½; disbursements, $9,926,013 52½; surplus, $543,277 55. On the principal of the foreign debt, $196,000 was paid in the civil year of 1879, and for interest and exchange on remittances, including that which the previous Administration had failed to cover, was paid $1,600,138. The foreign debt on the 1st of January, of this year, amounted to $8,989,890. The Custom-houses produced in the last fiscal year $3,992,424 35, which shows a falling off in this branch of the revenue.

VALUE OF SANITARY WORK

THE TRIUMPHS OF SCIENCE OVER DISEASE.

PROF. WILLIAM H. BREWER'S LECTURE UPON SANITATION—CAUSES WHICH LED TO HISTORIC EPIDEMICS—CHANGES WROUGHT BY MODERN SCIENCE—NECESSITY OF CONSTANT WATCHFULNESS.

NEW-HAVEN, March 16.—During every Winter term since the organization of the Sheffield Scientific School it has been customary for the Faculty of that institution to arrange a course of popular lectures on scientific and literary subjects, for the benefit of mechanics, and of all other persons who may care to attend. These lectures, given mainly by Yale Professors and instructors, seem to increase in merit every year, and the course just ended, the fourteenth, has been an especially interesting one. Most of the topics discussed have been treated by master-minds, with a display of original thought and experimental knowledge quite unknown in the ordinary lecture field. Upon Prof. William H. Brewer devolved the task of closing the present course this evening, and he executed his trust in a very able manner. The Professor has an intimate acquaintance with all that concerns the welfare of the human race, and of the brute races in their relations to man. His researches in matters of public interest, in the line of sanitary science, have been duly appreciated by the New-Haven authorities, who have made him President of their Board of Health. His address, given in brief below, was mainly an earnest appeal in behalf of public cleanliness and health.

"The celebrated artist, Holbein," he said, "gained the most of his reputation from his creation of a series of pictures entitled 'The Dance of Death.' He depicts the grim messenger appearing to man at the most unexpected times, and in the most unlooked-for ways. Now it is the bride snatched from the husband; again he comes in the hall of festivity and snatches one or another of the gay revelers. These pictures were made at about the most pestilence-stricken time the world has ever seen, and the grim idea was not a creation of Holbein's only—it formed the theme of many series of pictures, still to be found in old ecclesiastical buildings, and done in times when men were taught more by pictures than by the written or printed page. Death had a familiarity then it has ceased to have now, and seemed a more terrible foe to humanity. Lives were much shortened then; sickness was a more mysterious dispensation; pestilence came often, and disease lurked everywhere as an unseen foe, not to be met with physical weapons. To understand what modern sanitary science is, how it works, and what it has done for the human race, and why health boards are more important now than ever before, we must look at the past and notice the causes which give the science its present importance. Practical sanitary science may be defined in a general way as the application of scientific methods of observation and treatment to the maintenance of health. We use in a general way the term hygiene for all that relates to the care or preservation of the health of the individual or the family; and sanitary science, or, for short, sanitation, for all that relates to the care and preservation of the health of the community. In its present aspect, sanitary science is very modern. The ancients were well acquainted with many hygiene laws, and practiced them, but the knowledge and the practice declined with the decline of learning and civilization in that period known as the dark ages."

After these introductory remarks, the lecturer entered into a long and thrilling account of the principal plagues and pestilences that have cursed the human race within the historic period, dwelling especially upon that gloomy interval of time constituting the Middle Ages. This was for the purpose of demonstrating the character and extent of the more fatal epidemics, and their effects upon the welfare of communities and of the world at large, in order that the good results arising from modern sanitation might be the more clearly understood. "Of all the scourges which afflict humanity," he said, "pestilence has ever ranked first, and any epidemic mortal sickness is a pestilence. In old times pestilence was usually considered as the most fearful exhibition of the wrath of offended Deity, against which physical treatment was powerless, and yet the ancients knew but few of the dangers to health which we moderns have to face. All the civilized races of antiquity lived in climates very unlike our own, and very unlike those of Central and Northern Europe; they were dryer and of a more healthful nature. The people were also simpler in their habits, and were less exposed to the spread of contagion by travel and commerce. A great change occurred with the decline of the Roman Empire. Religious truths were perverted, intellectual methods changed, and faith and authority took the place of observation and research. Because of the value of the soul the body came to be despised. The planting of a Christian faith and civilization among the barbarous tribes of Central and Northern Europe presented many new problems. Civilization had never before invaded so harsh a climate, and with the new race came new forms of disease. The civilizing power was a slow one, and took centuries for its accomplishment. The history of the times dwells mostly on the fierce struggles which took place between social barbarism and civilization, as between opposing moral and religious forces; but the fight with disease and pestilence that went on at the same time was more terrible and more prolonged. It was during this period that pestilence fairly ran riot. The successful treatment of disease must be by methods that are scientific in their nature, but the spirit of those times was against that form of intellectual activity, which in later years has taken the direction of scientific investigation and induction. Sanitary science is the latest outcome from the other physical sciences, particularly biology and chemistry, which first required some considerable growth. Of all the forms of disease, that known as the plague or black death has come down to us most vividly in history. From 1345 to 1355 it is said to have carried off one-fourth the population of the Old World, and during the previous century over 13,000,000 died of it in China alone. For the next two and a half centuries the history of Europe seems almost a history of successive pestilences. But what is the plague; or, more important, what causes it? Overcrowding and bad habits of life. Where people or communities of to-day live as they did in the Middle Ages, there the plague originates from time to time; but once well started, its infection may spread among people of better habits. It still lives, and if nations in the future shall not be scourged by it, it must be because they prevent it." Brief mention was also made of all the other contagious diseases or epidemics which have afflicted humanity.

"We may, in a sense," continued Prof. Brewer, "date sanitary science, as a science, with the cholera epidemic, in 1832, in Great Britain. The one pestilence that most afflicts this country is yellow fever, which, although not so deadly as some, is bad enough, and it is now attracting much attention. But sanitary science busies itself more nowadays with those forms of preventable diseases which are not pestilences, but which carry off more victims from among us. Among these are scarlet fever and measles. Sanitation has two classes of application. The first relates to the individual or family, the second to the public health. Public sanitation bases its conclusions, deduces its laws, and predicts its results by consulting the deaths in a community and comparing their causes or diseases with surrounding conditions, by noting the character of preventable diseases, and their relations to the surrounding conditions, by collating the effects upon health of a change in these conditions, and, finally, by studying the nature of the diseases themselves and the manner in which they are spread. In a healthy city the death-rate may be as low as 12 per cent.; generally it is over 20, too often above 30, and sometimes as high as 40 or 50 per cent." The lecturer defined the different classes into which the causes of sickness and health are divided, and brought forward many interesting mortuary statistics of New-Haven for the past 90 years in illustration of the benefits of public sanitation. His very full and carefully-wrought conclusions on the subject formed by far the most striking part of his discourse, as follows:

"The effect of good sanitary conditions upon populations which are careful is seen in the death-rates of the different wards of this city, [New-Haven,] which, during the past three years, have been as low as 9.34 per cent. in one ward, and again as high as 26.09 per cent. in another. This naturally suggests the four great obstacles to sanitation—ignorance, filthy habits, selfishness, and indifference. The last is dispelled at every epidemic, but the others are always present. We sometimes hear that sanitation is expensive. This is not so, compared with sickness; I mean, of course, for the community; nor is it for the individual, unless he be a pauper. Sickness is expensive, and this naturally brings us to the last phase which I have time to notice. In these modern times, and as matters now stand, no community can afford to be sick, and all preventable diseases must be kept down, or the community cannot hold its own against its more healthy competitors. For an individual to prosper by his labor he must be reasonably well, and this is just as true of a community or State as it is of the individual or family. The industrious laborer may be thrifty and add to his savings every year, if he be well, but when sickness comes upon him and his earnings cease, then his savings go, and his property is soon eaten up. Or, if he have usual sickness in his family, however industrious he may be, he cannot be thrifty, for sickness is more expensive even than luxury. And this is just as true of a city or community. In the intense competition of these modern times, no sickly community can be prosperous; it may be intelligent and moral, and industrious, but it must be poor; and it is this aspect of the importance of public health to which I wish to call your especial attention. Every student of history and of political economy notices the wonderfully rapid accumulation of wealth and capital in modern times compared with what it has been in previous ages. The material wealth and working capital of the civilized world has more than doubled in less than a life time. The accumulation of wealth and property (and it is this which represents the aggregate savings from labor) during the last few years more than equals all that had been saved in all the thousands of years that had gone before, and this, too, while there has been a more general enjoyment of the comforts of life and a much greater indulgence in its luxuries. The nature and sources of this rapid growth have been the subject of much discussion by statesmen and political economists. The causes generally assigned are the invention of modern machinery, the use of steam as a motor, the growth of modern means of transportation by sea and land, the application of the natural sciences to the arts and industries, the spread of popular education, the diminution of wars, and the production of the precious metals. There is no doubt that each and all of these have had their influence; but there is one still greater cause which is too often overlooked, simply because it is not so conspicuous. The greatest of all causes is to be found in the better average health of civilized countries, and the longer average term of life which is now secured to working men.

"It was not merely war, nor because they did not have steam, nor did not know about greenbacks, that kept the masses in poverty all through the Middle Ages—it was disease, and the death that came from disease, that kept the nations poor. The history of the Middle Ages is a sad succession of plagues, of cities devastated, of States impoverished, of laborers swept away in millions, by successive waves of pestilence that followed each other as often as cities grew populous. Between the common sickness which was ever present and the pestilences which swept off their millions at a swoop, the average period available for actual labor in man was perhaps not more than half what it is now. Meanwhile, it took just as long to rear children to a working age as now, and sickness was just as expensive; so, between the diminished power of production, the waste by sickness, the panics and checks to commerce caused by plagues which were raging somewhere all the time, it is no wonder that wealthy people were comparatively few and the masses sunk in abject poverty. If we are tempted to think that we are saved from this by steam or machinery or increased production of the precious metals, let us look at any pestilence-stricken city of modern times. A single pestilence of but a few months came near bankrupting Savannah, and laid a check on her progress and a burden on her resources which it will take many long years to overcome. Worse still is the case of Memphis, with its two pestilences; and such may be the loss to any American city if it neglects sanitary laws. Our modern civilization is one of intense competition. Each producing community is now in a struggle with all the rest of the world, as it never was before. If it have any special advantage, it may prosper; if it have any special disadvantage, it either lags behind in the swift race, or, by standing still, relatively declines, or else it goes under in the hard struggle of productive or commercial competition. And what heavier burden to bear than sickness! And yet this fact is liable to be overlooked or forgotten. The healthy man hopes that sickness will never come, and may be careless of his health, and the healthy community rarely awakens to danger until epidemic sickness sets in, and then the loss is actually begun.

"It is the part of sanitary science to point out the dangers and suggest means of prevention, and when epidemics actually set in to suggest remedies; it is the part of sanitary legislation to provide means to apply these remedies; it is the function of health boards to administer them. But from the nature of the case, the better they do their work the less obvious are their labors. The officer who heroically stands at his post during the time of pestilence, labors to stay its dread work, helps the suffering, and comforts the dying, is a hero, and the heroism is of a kind that can be seen; no praise is too high. But the other officer who, by his labors, prevents the pestilence, and keeps it so far off that the danger is scarcely seen, receives no such praise—too often in its stead criticism, opposition, and indifference. It is because of the nature of sanitary work that its value in increasing the prosperity of a city is so often overlooked. In the ordinary pursuits of business, the clang of machinery, the brilliancy of the applications of science to the arts, the bustle of business, the romantic ways in which the precious metals have been discovered and won, are more conspicuously in the eyes of the public than the quiet, persistent, unromantic, but heroic, fight with unseen, but unwholesome, influences which lurk in the air of our towns. These malicious influences, mostly growing out of our modes of life, are ever present in all our cities, ever growing unless checked, always producing disease, and from time to time especially inviting pestilence, as persistent as sin, as tireless as nature, and as pitiless as death. The rapid growth of town and city populations as compared with the country, during the last 40 or 50 years, has been made possible only by the power which modern sanitary science gives us to prevent, to check, and to combat epidemics. As matters were before, a pestilence of but a few weeks or months would put back the growth of a city for years. This city has had but one visitation of yellow fever; it lasted scarcely two months, and from all I can ascertain by a careful investigation of the matter, it took from eight to ten years to recover from that shock. Indeed, can we say that it ever recovered? What New-Haven might have been, had it not been for that check, just at a time of rapidly-growing commercial importance, we can never know, but that citizens left with their capital, to go into business elsewhere, and never came back, and that trade left the place and never returned, is certain. What 'might have been' had this pestilence not fallen on us 86 years ago we can never know. What may be, if another pestilence comes, we know too well. Too many cities have had such a bitter experience, even in modern times, for us to be ignorant of the effects.

"We insure our manufactories from loss by fire, to insure their being rebuilt if once burned. Even with this, the temporary suspension of work may drive trade elsewhere. Hence premiums are cheerfully paid to guard against the possible contingency, and before the conflagration comes we cheerfully purchase fire-engines and apparatus, and organize bodies of skilled men to use them when the emergency comes. Here it is recognized that all this, though expensive in the beginning, is cheap in the end, and yet how reluctantly any such means are taken to guard against a worse destroyer of our wealth and prosperity. The arguments used even by official bodies against adequate support of public health administration in many, if not most, cities are curiosities of inconsistency, and will be cited as such by the next generation. It must not be forgotten that health boards are now more strongly demanded and called for because of their pecuniary importance than because of their function in allaying human suffering or saving human life. So long as merely men died, and health was lost, and sorrow fell on thousand of homes, Memphis went on as of old, dug her cesspools deeper and more of them, and did without sewers, but when the loud voice of trade cried out, 'we cannot afford to allow Memphis to longer stand as a menace to the commercial prosperity of the great Mississippi Valley,' then, and not till then, was a system of sewering begun. A high death-rate means lessened vigor, lessened powers of production, a check on prosperity, a burden on industry. A low death-rate, in modern cities, can only be secured by public sanitation, and by an intelligent and efficient co-operation of the public with an active Board of Health. A single epidemic but one-fourth as bad as that in Memphis last year would cost this city more, and leave us with higher taxes, than the most expensive system of sewers and of garbage collection than was ever dreamed of here. And there is nothing to prevent it but public sanitation. We had that very disease here once, and the city did not recover its prosperity for 10 years, and it lost some phases of prestige which it never regained. An epidemic of small-pox a few years since lost to the City of Philadelphia, in ways which could be estimated, above $20,000,000. This city a little later, was seriously threatened with a similar epidemic, which was effectually stayed and the health officers were, perhaps, more severely criticised for their work than for any other thing they have ever done. The results, however, have amply demonstrated the wisdom of their action.

"The fact wants to be kept before the public, that as production and commerce and trade are now carried on, few cities can afford to allow a pestilence to invade them. And if it comes to a city, with the natural advantages of soil and climate we have, it is due either to official ignorance or public neglect. There is, perhaps, not a single kind of pestilence which has afflicted any civilized city of temperate climate during the Dark Ages or since, over which we have not now control, if the community act up to the light and knowledge we have; and on the other hand, as business is now carried on, no city can now be so afflicted as many then were, and not be bankrupted and financially ruined. Moreover, a pestilence is only an intensified manifestation of disease; most of its disastrous effects may be produced by the less intense form of prolonged, but general ill health, and it is perfectly safe to say that no Northern city can be really prosperous and really sick at the same time. The health of people is the real foundation upon which the prosperity of the city and the wealth of the community depends. The money value to New-Haven of a reputation for healthfulness should not be slighted or underestimated in our efforts to maintain our beautiful and beloved city, and no one single fact will do more to foster and maintain our material prosperity than to continue to have the lowest death-rate of any sea-port of its size in the world."

WESTCHESTER TOWN ELECTIONS.

The usual Spring charter elections took place at Tarrytown, North Tarrytown, Irvington, Dobb's Ferry, and Mount Kisco, Westchester County, on Tuesday last, with the following result:

Tarrytown.—President, Theodore F. Baylis; Trustees, John Dennis and William Knapp; Collector, John J. Vanderbilt; Treasurer, B. Frank Davis. They voted an additional appropriation of $1,000 for the support of a Police force, and another for extending the water mains to Penny Bridge.

North Tarrytown.—President, A. De Revere; Trustees, Morgan Purdy and Charles G. Stephens; Collector, A. Tracy; Treasurer, N. W. Husted.

Irvington-on-the-Hudson.—President, William F. Drake; Trustees, William A. Burnham, (long term,) and John Hunter, (short term;) Collector, Thomas W. Barker; Treasurer, Henry H. Cannon. They voted an appropriation of $500 for the Health Board, and resolved to substitute gas for naphtha in the street lamps.

Dobb's Ferry.—President, John G. Ambler; Trustee, Moses T. Odell; Collector, Daniel Gillespie; Treasurer, Nathaniel Lawrence.

Mount Kisco.—President, Joseph O. Miller; Trustees, Albert B. Sarles and George W. Gorham; Collector, Alvah L. Banks; Treasurer, E. T. Bailey.

At the primary elections held in the City of Yonkers on Tuesday evening the following nominations were made for city officers: For Mayor, Norton P. Otis; for City Judge, E. P. Baird; for Aldermen—First Ward, Cyrus Peake; Second Ward, Edward Underhill; Third Ward, William P. Ketcham; Fourth Ward, Henry R. Hicks; for Supervisor, Joseph H. Palmer; for Justices of the Peace, (Long term,) Edmr Logan, Jr.; (short term,) Allen Taylor.

MATTERS OF EDUCATIONAL INTEREST.

City Superintendent of Schools Jasper reported to the Board of Education yesterday that the number of pupils on the rolls of the several schools for the past month was 126,899, and that the average attendance was 112,666. The Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward were authorized to renew the leases on Nos. 212 and 214 East Forty-second at $1,800 a year and water tax, and Nos. 789 and 791 Third-avenue, at $2,800 a year and taxes, and to lease the premises adjoining Primary School No. 35, on First-avenue, near Fifty-fourth-street, at $1,600 a year and water tax. The latter building is five stories high, and will be ready for use July 15. The Saturday sessions of the Normal College were abolished by a unanimous vote. The President was authorized to notify the Produce Exchange that the board was not opposed to the purchase of the building occupied by Primary School No. 15 by that body, as proposed in a bill now before the Legislature.

THE "KITCHEN GARDEN."

HOW HOUSE-WORK IS TAUGHT BY OBJECT LESSONS IN SEVERAL CITIES.

The first general meeting of the "Kitchen Garden Association" was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of the President, Mrs. S. P. Blogden, No. 107 East Twenty-first-street. The association consists of ladies actively engaged in the work of teaching house-work to classes of children of the poor by means of object lessons, upon a plan similar to that of the well-known kindergarten. From a very small and recent beginning in this City, this work of charitable education has spread so rapidly throughout the country that this association was formed to meet the want of a central organization, which should furnish a standard to secure uniformity of instruction, and should generally assist in the formation of new schools. The first business of yesterday's meeting was to approve the minutes of the preliminary meeting, at which an organization was effected with the following officers: President—Mrs. Blogden; Vice-President—Mrs. John Sinclair, No. 521 Madison-avenue; Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Elizabeth A. Thomson, No. 68 Park-avenue; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Grace H. Dodge, No. 262 Madison-avenue; Advisory Committee—Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, No. 40 East Thirty-sixth-street, and Mrs. Augustus Heminway, Boston, Mass., and a Board of 13 Managers, including Miss Emily Huntington, No. 125 St. Mark's-place, the inventor of the system. Miss Grace Dodge then read a paper, reviewing the progress of the work. It had its beginning, she said, in 1876, in the Wilson Industrial School for Girls, in this City, and was at first taught, lesson by lesson, as ideas were developed, by Miss Huntington. In 1877, 35 young ladies volunteered as teachers, and about 200 scholars were taught. The classes have been continued ever since, and are now flourishing. Similar success has also attended classes which have been from time to time started in the Thirtieth-Street Memorial Chapel, the mission of Dr. Hall's church, at Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, the Olivet Chapel, in Bond-street; the De Witt Chapel, the King-street Mission, the Five Points Methodist Mission, the Five Points House of Industry, one of the Children's Aid Society schools, the chapel of Dr. Newton's church, and the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation. There is also a class at Spuyten Duyvil. In Hoboken there are two classes in a model tenement-house. In Brooklyn the system was first taught in the Fourth-Street Industrial School, then in the Home for Destitute Children, and there will soon be a class in the Orphans' Home. In Boston there have been six classes, and another is in contemplation. One of them consists of the children of wealthy parents. In Philadelphia there is a very successful class in the Harriet Holland Mission. There is also a class in Chicago, and Miss Torrey, Miss Huntington's associate, has taught a normal class in Providence, R. I., and is now organizing a school in Troy, N. Y. She will soon go to Albany, and, it is expected, to Pittsburg, Allegheny City, and Chicago, where it is hoped that classes will soon be at work under teachers taught by her. Finally, there is at least one class in Belfast, Ireland. Altogether, 600 children are now studying house-work under 70 teachers, and the number who have been taught since 1876 is very much larger. As to the effect of the teaching, Miss Dodge spoke very favorably. Many of the children first taught are now at service, and reports of commendation are constantly being received from their employers. In other cases the children have assumed the care of their previously neglected homes, and the parents are profuse in their acknowledgment of the service done them by the kitchen garden. Indeed, the parents themselves are often eager to be taught, and regret that their size and age exclude them from the classes as at present formed. In conclusion, Miss Dodge said that encouraging as this record was, the number of inquiries by personal interview and correspondence give sufficient reason to believe that in the near future the number of kitchen-garden classes will be very largely increased. After transacting some business of minor importance the society then adjourned.

THE RESULTS OF A DOSE.

WHAT BEFELL TWO DRUG CLERKS WHO TAMPERED WITH A ROUNDSMAN.

On the night of the 6th inst. the liquor saloon of John Bode, at No. 357 West Twenty-sixth-street, was robbed of a revolver, a bronze figure, and some liquors and cigars. The burglars were surprised by Roundsman Darks and Officers Brennan and Heath, of the Sixteenth Precinct. Rushing to the rear of the premises, the thieves gained the yard of Dr. Reed's drug store, at No. 274 Ninth-avenue. Bursting into the bedroom of Leon McCollum and Henry W. Brown, the clerks, who slept in the rear of the store, the fugitives brandished a revolver and demanded exit by the front door. Scared by their threats, Brown opened the front door and let them out, and then returned to bed. The Police officers subsequently arrested Daniel Clifford, alias Thomas White, of No. 521 West Twenty-seventh-street, and James Reilly, of No. 334 West Twenty-sixth-street, and found a portion of Bode's stolen property in their possession. The drug clerks, McCollum and Brown, were subpoenaed before Justice Otterbourg, and held in bail as witnesses against the burglars. When the case came before the Grand Jury, however, the evidence of the Police officers was such that McCollum and Brown were included as accessories in the indictment found against Clifford and Reilly. When the case was called in General Sessions, yesterday, Clifford and Reilly pleaded guilty, and Judge Cowing sent them to the Reformatory at Elmira. Mr. William F. Kintzing, counsel for McCollum and Brown, then asked that his clients be discharged, the facts only showing that one of them had, at the point of a loaded pistol, allowed the burglars to pass through the drug store. Judge Cowing said the officers had stated that the drug clerks refused to tell which way the burglars had gone. "Your Honor," said Mr. Kintzing, "I can explain the hostile feeling of one of the officers in this case. Roundsman Darks was in the habit of going to Dr. Reed's store every day for a glass of soda-water. The drug clerks became tired of his daily visits, and in order to cure his weakness for soda-water, Brown fixed up a 'dose,' the effects of which, on the roundsman, were anything but pleasant. Roundsman Darks swore he would get 'square' with Brown if it took him 10 years, and he has done so by making him and his companion accessories to a crime." Judge Cowing discharged the clerks, and ordered a nolle prosequi to be entered in their case.

THE SUIT AGAINST TILDEN.

NOTICE FOR TRIAL AND SUBPOENAS ISSUED TO VARIOUS WITNESSES.

The trial of the suit of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden, being the action in which the Government seeks to recover arrears of income tax, has been noticed for trial in the United States District Court for the April term, beginning April 26. Tuesday last subpoenas duces tecum were issued by Judge Choate and delivered to Deputy United States Marshal Bernhard for service. They were directed to Samuel J. Tilden, Conrad N. Jordan, William A. Booth, Jacob Hayes, George W. Smith, James T. Closson, Edward Winslow, and Charles Lanier. Mr. Tilden is required to produce in court all books, receipts, entries, and memoranda in writing which are in his possession or under his control, which show any of his profits or money receipts or the condition of his pecuniary affairs from Dec. 31, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1873, and all books or writings showing his receipts and profits from his interest in the New-York Iron Mining Company from June 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1873. Mr. Lanier, of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., is directed to produce all books and other writings of the firm which show the facts relating to Mr. Tilden's accounts and profits arising from the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, between Dec. 31, 1861, and Jan. 1, 1873. Messrs. Booth and Jordan are respectively President and Cashier of the Third National Bank, and they are required to produce all books and other documents or writings in their possession or under their control relating to Mr. Tilden's accounts with the bank between Jan. 1, 1861, and Jan. 1, 1873. Mr. Smith is Mr. Tilden's private secretary, and is also Secretary of the New-York Iron Mining Company, and he is directed to produce the books and papers of that concern for the same period.

A STEAM-SHIP LIBELED.

The British steam-ship Star of Scotia was libeled yesterday in the sum of $145,000 on an attachment issued out of the United States District Court. The action is brought by Nicolo Mirosovich and others, as owners of the Austrian bark Sansego. They allege that on the night of March 9, 1880, while the bark was about 60 miles south-west of the Absecom Light, on the voyage from Marseilles to Boston, she was run down by the Star of Scotia and became a total loss, and that the collision occurred through the negligence of the persons navigating and in control of the latter vessel. The Star of Scotia is lying at Martin's Stores, Brooklyn. No lives were lost by the collision.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 17.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the following business was transacted: No. 129—Henry P. Deslis et al., appellants, vs. the New-York Rosendale Lime and Cement Company et al., respondents; argued by John J. Maclin for appellants, Henry P. Wells and George E. Horne for appellants. No. 135—Isaac Knox et al., appellants, vs. Ezra Baldwin, respondent; submitted. No. 77—Henry Schile, respondent, vs. William Brokhaus, appellant; argued by John A. Bryan for appellant, William F. Pitshke for respondent. No. 138—The People ex rel. George W. Kenyon, respondent, vs. James Sutherland, appellant; submitted.

The following is the day calendar for Thursday, March 18: Nos. 115, 437, 120, 137, 144, 145, 146, 148.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION—March 17.

SENATE.

ROGER A. PRYOR'S DISABILITIES.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to remove the political disabilities of Roger A. Pryor, and asked its present consideration. There being no objection, the bill was read a third time and passed.

THE STAR ROUTE DEFICIT.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Star Route Deficiency bill, the pending question being on the committee's amendment prohibiting an increase of trips on the star routes during the remainder of the fiscal year.

After some debate the amendment was rejected—yeas 28, nays 32.

The amendment prohibiting expedition of service to a rate of pay exceeding 50 per cent. of the original contract price was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, submitted, for the Committee on Appropriations, an additional section appropriating $50,000 for the public printing, including cost of printing the *Congressional Record*, it being a part of the deficiency for the current fiscal year. Mr. Davis stated that a bill was pending in the House appropriating $400,000 to cover the whole printing deficiency, but might not get through so soon as this bill, and an immediate appropriation of some amount should be made for necessary printing.

The amendment was agreed to.

The question then recurred on the following amendment, proposed by the committee, to supersede the preamble: "Nothing in this act contained shall be deemed or construed as a ratification of any unlawful act or omission of any officers of the United States, or effect any proceedings thereon."

Mr. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "ratification" the words "or condemnation," and striking out the word "unlawful."

Mr. DAVIS said he would accept the amendment.

Mr. BLAINE—Why put the clause in, then, if it is to mean nothing at all—neither condemns nor approves?

Mr. DAVIS—We think the bill will be cleaner, and maybe some hands will be cleaner with it in.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, opposed Mr. Kirkwood's amendment. It asserted that the Senate did not condemn the department's action, and, therefore, by implication, approved it.

When the vote was taken on Mr. Kirkwood's amendment, Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, called for the yeas and nays, saying if such a foolish clause as this were inserted it should be by a recorded vote.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 28, nays 34.

The question then recurred on the committee's amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, favored the amendment. The Appropriations Committee had stated that they believed the department had violated law. He did not intend to express any opinion on that question, but he did not intend to vote for an appropriation which was practically a condonation of the offense, if one had been committed, and an invitation to offend again. He wished Congress to reserve its judgment.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, moved to amend the committee amendment so as to read: "Nothing in this act contained shall be deemed or construed to affect the validity or legality of the act or omission of any officer of the United States, or to affect any proceeding therefor." He said it was thought by some that this language was better in a legal sense than that of the committee, and it made no offensive imputations.

Mr. BECK said the committee had no objection to the amendment.

Mr. Conkling's amendment was agreed to, and the committee amendment, as thus amended, was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, for the committee, asked leave to withdraw the preamble, which was granted.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, without a division. The bill, as passed, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of $1,100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to meet the expenses of inland mail transportation on star routes for the remainder of the current fiscal year. During the remainder of the current fiscal year, no further expediting of service on any postal star route shall be made.

SEC. 2. That the further sum of $100,000 is appropriated as aforesaid to enable the Postmaster-General to place new service as authorized by law: provided, that the Postmaster-General shall not hereafter have the power to expedite the service under any contract, either now existing or hereafter given, to a rate of pay exceeding 50 per cent. upon the contract as originally let.

SEC. 3. That the sum of $50,000 is appropriated as aforesaid for the public printing, including the cost of printing the *Congressional Record*, it being a part of the deficiency for the current fiscal year.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act contained shall be deemed or construed to affect the validity or legality of the acts or omission of any officer of the United States, or to affect any proceeding therefor.

THE HOT SPRINGS BILL.

Mr. GARLAND, of Arkansas, moved that the Senate take up the House bill for the establishment of titles in Hot Springs, and for other purposes. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported the resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in his department in regard to the bridge now being erected over the East River, at New-York and his opinion as to whether said bridge is not an obstruction to commerce. Adopted.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL DEBATE.

The morning hour having been dispensed with, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. HAYES, of Illinois, a member of the Committee on Printing, defended the Public Printer from the attacks made upon him. The cry of mismanagement and fraud was raised for the purpose of enabling the Democrats to get possession of the Printing-office.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, defended the present system of public printing. One of the saddest experiences in the history of the American people had been the old contract system, in which it had been developed, without controversy, that in the four years preceding Abraham Lincoln's Administration, out of the profits of the public printing, $100,000 had been contributed for political purposes. But he wished to speak of a more important matter than the public printing. His colleague from Ohio [Mr. McMahon] had made a statement, and that statement remained uncontradicted, that the Democratic Party had not in this bill, and would not in any future bill, make any appropriation whatever for special Deputy Marshals, either as to the past or as to the future. He [Mr. McMahon] had further declared that it made no difference to him or to his party whether the law was constitutional or not, and recognizing the fact that the Supreme Court—the only tribunal which could declare on the constitutionality of the law—had declared that that law was constitutional, he had undertaken to throw contempt upon it by referring to it as an 8 to 7 decision. It was a 7 to 2 decision. The Election law was now the law of the land, and the gentleman, speaking for his party in this House, had arisen, not on the plea that the law was unconstitutional, and had declared that the Democratic Party would not execute it. Congress, which was the sworn law-maker of the land, which, before it took its first step in legislation, was sworn before God and before the country, to support the supreme law of the land, was invited by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McMahon] to lead the law-breakers of the land. He had announced his purpose to break them, and invited Congress to associate itself with him in breaking the laws. By far the greatest danger to the Republic to-day was the spread of law breaking. It was hardly tolerated on the Sand Lots of San Francisco, and the chief law-breaker there had taken, yesterday, his sentence to penal servitude. What dare Congress say to Denis Kearney and his associates if it announces itself as the leader of the law-breakers of America? His colleague had set the example before the people of proposing deliberately and with clear-sighted purpose ahead, to violate the law of the land. He hoped to nullify the law. Did his colleague reflect that he must vitiate every election when he succeeded in breaking the law? Suppose his lead were followed! A demand of the people for special Deputies was refused. Did he not see a possibility of vitiating every election in that way? And yet he would destroy the validity of all Congressional elections rather than not enjoy the pleasure of being the leader of the law-breakers of the land. He [Mr. Garfield] should deem it cowardly and dishonorable in him if he shirked behind his legislative privilege to disobey a provision of the supreme law of the land. The issue had been somewhat toned down from last year, but it was none the less dangerous. He would gladly waive all party advantages for the sake of that sweet, calm, manful peace, that ought to reign in this hall, if everybody obeyed the law. But if leaders on the other side announced that they would still rush on their fate, still push upon the American people the issue, that because they happened not to like the law, because they could not approve the character of the law, they would not let it be carried out, it was high time that the American people should know it. Here came in the Democratic party and said: "Any part of the law which we cannot repeal, and do not like, we will disobey." The Constitution said that the law should stand in majesty, in dignity, and authority. Would the Democratic Party, in spite of the Constitution, say that if the laws stood it should be a waste, a ruin, an obelisk crumbling under its displeasure, but which could not be removed by its power? In all quarters of this country civilized society was becoming honey-combed through with dangerous elements. All these things were shaking the foundations of the Republic and breaking up the good order of society. And in a time like this more than any other, it was necessary for a body of law-givers, in their right minds, to lay their hands on the altar of the law and become the defenders, and not the destroyers, of it, and yet now, for some supposed party advantage, his colleague [Mr. McMahon] announced, and no one on the other side had said him nay, that the Democratic Party had not in the past obeyed, and in the future would not obey, the law of the land, which the Constitution had just crowned with the dignity of assent and the authority of sanction. If he chose to go before the country with that plea in his mouth, he [Mr. Garfield] would regret it for the country's sake, but if he looked only to the party's sake, he would give him joy. Congress had had a Winter to freeze out and a Summer to thaw its coldness. It had had the circle of the year, and yet all the fiery course of the stars seemed to have shed their influence on his friend [Mr. McMahon] to no account, except to lead him on to deeper madness, and rush him on to a sadder fate. He [Mr. Garfield] trusted that there would be yet found some response on the other side that would prevent this catastrophe. He would gladly give up party advantage for the sake of strengthening the foundations of law and order, and therefore he appealed to gentlemen on the other side to prevent the disaster which their party leaders were bringing not for themselves alone, but for the common country, and he hoped and believed before the day was over that there would be such a vote in this chamber on this bill as would set at rest forever this miserable business—these poor dregs of the recreant extra session.

Mr. BURROWS, of Michigan, argued, from the opening speech of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McMahon] on this bill, that it was the deliberate, deep-seated purpose of the Democratic Party to nullify such laws as did not meet with their approval. The meaning of it was, he said, that it was part of the great scheme of the Democratic Party to get control of the Government. It was the determination of the Democratic Party to seize the Government at all hazards. He predicted that the effort would be made. They could track that party from the South, over burning homes and bloody graves, and could track it up the very steps of the Capitol. As a result, that party had got both branches of Congress, and now the Presidency was to be seized. The Democratic Party expected, with the aid of free fraud, and with the removal of all supervision over elections, to carry States enough in the North to consummate its purpose. He gave due notice to the gentlemen on the other side that if they adhered to their policy of repudiating and nullifying the laws, they would do neither—that is, obtain the control neither of Congress nor of the Presidency in the next election.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois—That is the way that you succeeded in stealing two or three States in the last Presidential election.

Mr. HUMPHREY, of Wisconsin, endeavored, in an excited manner, to reply to Mr. Springer's remark, but the voices of both gentlemen were drowned in the continuous rattle of the Chairman's gavel and in laughter and calls to order from both sides of the House, in the midst of which, Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, rose and "in the name of the third party demanded peace."

Mr. McMAHON, of Ohio, replied to Mr. Garfield and Mr. Burrows—referring to the former as "the oily member from Ohio."

Mr. GARFIELD intimated that his colleague was speaking "autobiographically."

Mr. McMAHON went on to say that Mr. Garfield should have better schooled the gentlemen who had preceded and followed him, [Messrs. Hayes and Burrows.] These gentlemen had offered direct insults to individual members of the Democratic Party, and to the party as a party, and these insults were base lies. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.] He referred his colleague to the history of the Republican Party in Ohio, and to its long record of nullification on the question of the Fugitive Slave law. [More laughter on the Republican side.] Did this laughter mean a plea that the Republican Party was then only in its infancy? He believed that the impartial judgment of the public would be in favor of the leaders of the Republican Party 15 or 20 years ago as compared with those of to-day. Did Republican leaders look upon themselves as reformed statesmen? Had they seen the error of their ways? He warned them that it would do them no good to undertake to flaunt the bloody shirt before the American people. It was a worn-out, tattered, and faded garment. He wished that there was a statesman on the other side. [Derisive laughter.] He knew that they all imagined themselves statesmen, and, therefore, they laughed. But he meant a statesman who was willing to rise above party strife, who could stand up as the gentleman now occupying the Presidential Chair had undertaken to do, and say that there was something else in the country besides mere party. He wished that there was one statesman on the other side who would overlook the past for a little while and let the country prepare itself for the great trials and difficulties of the future. Among these he specified particularly the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in connection with the interoceanic ship-canal. The resolution which Congress would adopt on that subject might lead the country no one could tell where, and yet gentlemen on the other side were charging Representatives from the South as being here only through fraud and violence. Instead of that, they should cultivate a good feeling between the sections, so that when trouble came it could be met by a united country. These intestinal divisions only invited attack (which would come sooner or later) from combined foreign powers; and in the meantime the ports of Boston and New-York and every other seaport of the country were open to attack from the iron-clad fleets of any European power. He said that the mere fact of the Supervisor law having been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court did not necessarily make it incumbent on Congress to make appropriations to carry it out. He complained that his colleague [Mr. Garfield] had misquoted him as to his attitude on that point.

Mr. GARFIELD—Are you in favor of executing the Election laws?

Mr. McMAHON—I have no hesitation in saying that, so far as I am concerned, while the law remains in its present shape, I am not; but before Congress adjourns the other side will be met by a proposition (which will test their sincerity) to have two Deputy Marshals appointed for each polling-place, one from each political party and a third where the Greenbackers have any showing—the appointments to be made by the Judges, not by the Marshals.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan—Will you, then, vote for an appropriation to pay them?

Mr. McMAHON—I want first to have members of the Republican Party on the record.

Mr. GARFIELD—We offered last session to let the law be changed in that way, and it is a standing offer.

Mr. McMAHON—We will give the gentleman the chance, but that is a question for the future.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio, declared that all laws stood on the statute-books, subject forever to the conditions of annual appropriations. It was one of the golden principles of constitutional law that the parliamentary power to control the purse might influence legislation. It was a power beyond question recognized in English history and perfectly familiar to the framers of the Constitution. There were instances when it became not only the right, but the duty of the House, holding control for the people of their earnings and revenue, to say whether it should be appropriated for this object or for that. He could conceive of circumstances under which he would vote to withhold appropriations for the whole Army, if, for instance, some usurper, some man in the Presidential chair, should see fit to turn that Army against the rights of the people.

The general debate here closed, and the bill was read by sections for amendments.

Mr. McMAHON moved to reduce the appropriation for public printing to $300,000. Rejected without a division.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, offered an amendment, changing the method of electing the Congressional printer, and regulating the management of the printing-office.

Mr. McMAHON, under directions of the Appropriations Committee, raised a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIR stated that there were two questions presented by the point of order—first, whether the amendment was germane to the subject matter of the bill; and, second, whether or not it was substantially the same as another bill pending in the House. He would decide the point of order on a rule applicable to all bills alike, so that questions as to whether or not the amendment reduced expenditures were immaterial. In the absence of any special rule it would not be a good objection to an amendment that it was not germane; but a rule had been adopted in 1789 which changed the common parliamentary law in that respect. This rule provided that no new subject could be added to a bill after it had once been reported to the House. The bill under consideration was a deficiency bill. One of the deficiencies which was provided for existed in the Government Printing-office, but the bill carefully enumerated the items for which the appropriations were made, and the salary of the Public Printer was not among them. The amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi related alone to the salary of the Public Printer, and to the nature of the duties to be performed by him. The bill did not touch any of those subjects. If the amendment was admitted it would have the effect of bringing a new subject before the House. For this reason, the Chair held that the amendment was out of order. He did not desire now to express his opinion as to whether the amendment was out of order on the second ground.

Mr. McMAHON moved to amend by appropriating $320,000 to pay the salaries and expenses of agents and surveyors, the fees and expenses of Gaugers, and the salaries of Storekeepers. Agreed to.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment appropriating $25,000 for the expenses of the Collectors of Internal Revenue. Adopted.

Mr. McMAHON, from the Appropriations Committee, offered an amendment appropriating $6,500,000 for the payment of pensions to Army pensioners, $140,000 for payment of pensions to Navy pensioners, and $15,000 for the preparation of vouchers, &c.

Mr. REAGAN offered an amendment to the amendment providing that the provisions of this section shall extend to all pensioners of the classes referred to in this section, and that the provisions of section 4,716 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to the exclusion of any from the benefits of its provisions.

Mr. HISCOCK, of New-York, raised a point of order against Mr. Reagan's amendment.

After some debate upon the point of order the committee rose, in order to give the Chairman an opportunity to examine the rules bearing upon the point.

The House then adjourned.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Matthias C. Osborn, to be United States Marshal for the Middle and Southern Districts of Alabama.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: James B. Butler, United States Attorney for Idaho Territory; John C. Patterson, United States Attorney for Delaware; Stephen Moffitt, Collector of Customs for the District of Champlain, N. Y.; John L. Haynes, Collector of Customs for the District of Brazos de Santiago, Texas; William Whiting, agent for the Indians of Ponca Agency, in the Indian Territory.

Postmasters.—L. W. Hubbard at Wallingford, Conn.; Thomas Coggswell, New-Bedford, Mass.; John E. Bliss, Ottawa, Kan.; H. K. Milward, Lexington, Ky.

A large portion of the time spent in executive session was devoted to the case of the Rev. Thomas J. Simmons, nominated as Census Supervisor for the Fifth District of Georgia. The adverse report of the Senate committee was read and supported by an argument from Senator Morgan. Senator Hill, of Georgia, then spoke for some time in advocacy of Simmons's confirmation, but, without concluding his remarks, yielded for a motion to adjourn, and the case went over for further discussion to-morrow.

THE POLICE BOARD COMPLICATIONS.

The return of Police Commissioners French and Wheeler to the writ of alternative mandamus obtained by Mr. Charles F. MacLean, in his proceeding to compel the Commissioners to recognize him as their colleague, instead of Sidney P. Nichols, was traversed yesterday by Mr. MacLean. Issue was then joined by the parties, and Judge Van Hoesen, in the Common Pleas Special Term, directed a trial before a jury, of the matters in dispute. The trial will probably be had next month.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 17, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	16	Moss, bales	184
Bees-wax, pks.	4	Istle, bales	96
Beans, bbls.	1,195	Oil-cake, pks.	4,110
Cotton, bales	3,861	Spirits Turp., bbls.	97
Cotton-seed, bags	174	Resin, bbls.	2,082
Cott'n-s'd-meal, b'gs	100	Tar, bbls.	951
Cots'n-s'd-oil, bbls.	455	Pitch, bbls.	370
Copper, bbls.	108	Pea-nuts, bags	344
Eggs, bbls.	4,823	Crude Turp., bbls.	10
Flour, bbls.	15,637	Pork, bbls.	685
Corn-meal, bbls.	800	Beef, bbls.	135
Wheat, bushels	82,200	Cut-meats, pks.	12,289
Corn, bushels	157,250	Lard, tcs.	3,018
Oats, bushels	27,374	Lard, kegs	480
Rye, bushels	1,000	Butter, pks.	2,028
Malt, bushels	14,400	Cheese, pks.	2,201
Barley, bushels	2,750	Dressed Hogs, No.	518
Peas, bushels	800	Rice, pks.	313
Corn-meal, bags	175	Sugar, hhds.	2
Oat-meal, bbls.	75	Syrup, bbls.	31
Grass-seed, bags	462	Skins, bales	181
Hemp, bales	6	Starch, pks.	2,541
Hides, No.	3,314	Stearine, pks.	42
Hides, bales	836	Tallow, pks.	322
Lead, pigs	1,675	Tobacco, hhds.	319
Leather, sides	13,328	Tobacco, pks.	1,137
Molasses, bbls.	245	Whisky, bbls.	1,928
Rope, bales	9	Wool, bales	13

COTTON—Option dealings have shown a fair degree of animation, at an improvement of 9 points....Early deliveries have been very quiet, and quoted about as before....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 669 bales, including 605 bales to spinners, and 64 bales to speculators....Low Middling quoted at 12 13-16c.@12 15-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 13c.@13⅛c.; Middling at 13 3-16c.@13 5-16c.; Fair at 14 15-16c.@15 1-16c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 127,100 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 7,205 bales, and thus far this week, 35,758 bales, (against 39,679 bales same time the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,389,449 bales, (against 4,020,059 bales in the preceding Cotton year.)....Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 34,070 bales; to the Continent, 20,698 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 854,281 bales.... Stock in New-York to-day, 285,016 bales. The actual count of stock of Cotton in New-York, on Saturday evening, March 13, 1880, made the total 283,741 bales, as follows: In licensed warehouses, 273,739 bales; at unlicensed warehouses, 330 bales; on docks, 1,372 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, and at presses, 8,300 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	*Bales.*	*Prices.*
March	3,100	13.01@13.12
April	16,100	13.05@13.18
May	54,900	13.24@13.38
June	32,100	13.42@13.55
July	8,100	13.55@13.68
August	7,300	13.64@13.75
September	1,100	13.27@13.41
October	1,700	12.43@12.55
November	500	12.05@12.18

Transferable orders issued at 13.15.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	*Yesterday.*	*To-day.*
March	13.02@—	13.11@13.13
April	13.07@13.08	13.16@—
May	13.26@13.27	13.35@13.36
June	13.44@13.45	13.53@13.54
July	13.56@13.57	13.65@13.66
August	13.65@13.66	13.74@13.75
September	13.27@13.29	13.38@13.40
October	12.42@12.44	12.51@12.53
November	12.05@12.06	12.14@12.16
December	12.00@12.02	12.09@12.12

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

March	13.01	August	13.66
April	13.08	September	13.27
May	13.27	October	12.41
June	13.45	November	12.07
July	13.57	December	12.02

FLOUR AND MEAL—A restricted business has been reported in State and Western FLOUR, prices of which favored buyers, though the actual changes were not of much importance. Offerings fair, but holders unwilling to make concessions of moment, though at the extreme close the market was quoted heavy and unsettled, as influenced by the break in Wheat values....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,300 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 900 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5 30@$5 60 for ordinary to choice; 1,750 bbls. City Mills Extra, including West India grades, within the range of $6 25@$6 50 for fair ordinary to choice, mainly at $6 35@$6 55, and South American brands quoted at $6 50@$7, the latter for strictly fancy, and inferior to choice English brands at $5 50@$6 65; (500 bbls. went at $6 40;) 1,400 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $5 40@$6 75 for inferior to fancy, mainly at $5 75@$6 50; 1,200 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $6 25@$7 75 for ordinary to very fancy, mainly at $6 35@$7 50;) 950 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6 75@$8 75, the latter for very fancy, mainly at $7 50@$8 60; (300 bbls. fancy brands went at $8 40@$8 60;) 2,300 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $5 75@$7 75, mostly at $6@$7 25,) 625 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, these at $6 75@$8 75, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7 25@$8 25; 1,350 bbls. Superfine, these at $4 50@$5 15 for poor to very choice Spring, chiefly at $4 75@$5 10, (fancy held at higher figures,) and $4 75@$5 35 for ordinary to fancy Winter Wheat, (500 bbls. fair, in store, went at $5, for export;) 650 bbls. No. 2, (these at $3 50@$4 25 for poor to choice Spring, chiefly at $3 90@$4 10,) and $3 85@$4 50 for ordinary to fancy Winter; unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 25@$5 50, mostly Extras at $4 25@$5....Southern Flour unaltered; 550 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras, at from $5 75@$7 50, mainly at from $5 50@$7 25....RYE FLOUR very quiet; 150 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 15 for fair to strictly fancy Superfine State....CORN-MEAL dull, with ordinary to very fancy Yellow Western quoted at $2 50@$3 10, (few brands passing $2 75@$2 85;) Brandywine at $3 30. Sales included 100 bbls. Brandywine at $3 30....Corn-meal, in bags, again weaker, selling in a jobbing way, at $1@$1 27½, as to quality. City coarse at $1 10@$1 12....OAT-MEAL at $5@$7 50 for ordinary to very fancy ₽ bbl.

WHEAT—Winter WHEAT has been only fairly active to-day, chiefly on speculative account, but prices have further receded 1c.@2c. a bushel on free and urgent offerings, especially late in the afternoon, closing, for prompt deliveries barely steady, while in the option line rallying on the latest transactions ½c.@1c. a bushel, on more inquiry from speculative sources, partly for covering purposes....Export dealings were to a pretty fair aggregate in No. 2 Red, but in most other Winter grades comparatively limited. Considerable purchases of Winter Wheat at interior markets were also reported on export account. Spring Wheat has also been quite moderately sought after, chiefly for early delivery, at easier and irregular prices, in the instance of No. 2 Chicago at a reduction of about 1c. a bushel....Western reports were generally of a lower range of values on unsettled markets. Cable advices again unfavorable....Sales have been reported of 1,220,000 bushels, of which 276,000 bushels represented as for prompt delivery, including 57,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 42½@$1 43½, chiefly at $1 43@$1 43¼, closing, afloat, with $1 42½ as the best bid, (against $1 43¼ afloat, yesterday;) 88,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 41½@$1 42, closing at $1 41½ (against $1 43½ asked last evening;) 88,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 40½@$1 41¾, closing at $1 40¾, (against $1 42 asked, last evening;) 80,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 37@$1 38¼, closing at $1 37¼, (against $1 38¼ yesterday;) 1,200 bushels ungraded White $1 38½; 152,000 bushels No. 2 Red, in store and afloat, at $1 46@$1 47½, chiefly at $1 46½@$1 47, closing, afloat, at $1 46½, (against $1 47¼ yesterday;) 104,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 45½@$1 47, closing at $1 45½ bid, (against $1 47¼ yesterday;) 400,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 44@$1 45¾, closing at $1 45, (against $1 45¾ yesterday;) 176,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 41¼@$1 42½, closing at $1 42, (against $1 43 yesterday;) 29,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 38@$1 44, (14,000 bushels, in store, for export, at $1 44¼;) 400 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 45; 16,000 bushels Hard Northwest Spring at $1 41½; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 39; 13,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at $1 32@$1 36, (the latter, an extreme, for very choice,) chiefly at $1 34.

CORN—A fair business has been reported to-day, mostly for early delivery, and in good part for export, at generally a trifle easier prices, in the way of options showing a slight decline....Sales have been reported of 298,000 bushels, (of which 142,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, afloat, about 30,000 bushels, at 59c.; do. deliverable next week, 16,000 bushels, at 58¼c.; do. old crop, 8,000 bushels, at 60c.; New-York No. 2, March options, 48,000 bushels, at 57¾c.@57⅞c., (this option a trifle stronger, as wanted by shippers;) special delivery in March, about 24,000 bushels, at 57½c., (for export;) do., April, 40,000 bushels, at 54¾c.; do., May, 16,000 bushels, at 53c.; New-York steamer Mixed, about 22,000 bushels, at 58⅞c.@59c., nearly all at 59c.; do., March options, 8,000 bushels, at 56⅛c.; do., April, quoted as closing at 53⅝c. bid; Mixed Western, ungraded, 58½c.@59¼c., as to quality; New-York No. 3, 1,200 bushels, at 58c.; Yellow Western at 59c.@59½c.; No. 2 White at 63c.@63½c.; steamer White at 61c.; White Western at 60½c.; Southern at 61c.

OATS—More inquiry has been reported to-day, chiefly from regular trade sources, at somewhat stronger prices, though closing tamely....Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 1,400 bushels, at 49c.; New-York No. 2 White, 26,000 bushels, at 46c.@46¼c.; New-York No. 3 White, 2,800 bushels, at 45c.@45½c.; New-York No. 1, 700 bushels, at 46½c.; New-York No. 2, 9,500 bushels, at 45¼c.@45½c.; do., March options, 25,000 bushels, at 45¼c.@45½c., closing at 45½c.@45¾c.; New-York No. 3, 2,800 bushels, at 45c.; White Western, ungraded, 9,100 bushels, at 46½c.@50c., as to quality; Mixed do., 5,600 bushels, at 45c.@46½c.; White State, 1,400 bushels, at 49c.@49½c., as to quality; Mixed State, 700 bushels, at 47c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted, afloat, at 46½c.

RYE—Dull to-day; prime State, boat-loads, quoted at 97c.@97½c.; No. 2 Western, in store, last sold at 96c. for export, as already mentioned.

BARLEY—A moderate inquiry noted, with prices quoted as before. Sales reported of 10,000 bushels ungraded Canada at 88c.; 10,000 bushels two-rowed State at 80c.

BARLEY-MALT—Dull; weak; a car-load of six-rowed State sold at 90c. for good.

FEED—Weaker on a moderate movement. Offerings increasing; 40 to 60 lb. sold at $21@$22 50; to arrive and here.

HAY AND STRAW—A fair call noted for the better qualities of Hay and Straw on the basis of previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull but steady; Strained to good Strained at $1 50@$1 55, and other good grades proportionately....Tar lightly dealt in; quoted at from $1 90@$2 25....City Pitch at $2....Spirits Turpentine quiet at easier prices; merchantable quoted at the close at 49c.@49½c.; sales 75 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Refined yet slow of sale in the seaboard markets; quoted here for early delivery at 7¾c. Refined, in cases, quoted at 11¼c.@13c. for Standard to fancy brands....Crude at 6⅛c.@7¼c., in shipping order here....Naphtha at 6c.@6¼c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7⅝c....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been very quiet, as a rule, at somewhat lower prices....MESS PORK in slack demand for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at $11 50 for old Mess, as to quality, and $12 12½@$12 25 for new; sales of 100 bbls. Mess at $11 50 for old....And in the option line, Western Mess in moderate request at a reduction of about 15c.@20c., with March options quoted at the close at $11 90@$12; April at $11 90@$12; May at $12; sales of 1,500 bbls. May option at $12....DRESSED HOGS fairly active, with City quoted at 5⅛c.@6½c., and Pigs at 6¼c.; Western nominal....CUT-MEATS steady, but without notable activity; sales of 6,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 7¼c. for 10 lb. average....BACON in light request here; Long Clear quoted at 7c.@7⅛c., and Short Clear at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; sales of 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, for April, at 7⅛c....Western Steam LARD has been moderately sought after since our last for early delivery, and quoted easier; Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, quoted $7 65@$7 67½; sales 250 tcs. at $7 65....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard in light request and quoted a shade cheaper, with March options closing at $7 60; April at $7 60; May, $7 65; June, $7 67½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 200 tcs. March, at $7 62½; 750 tcs., April, at $7 60@$7 62½; 2,500 tcs., May, at $7 65@$7 67½; 2,950 tcs., June, at $7 67½@$7 70, and 1,250 tcs. year option, at $7 37½....City Steam Lard dull; quoted at the close at $7 60; sales of 110 tcs....Refined Lard inactive; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $8; sales noted of 200 tcs....BEEF and BEEF HAMS as last quoted....BUTTER and CHEESE without important change....EGGS in request within the range of 11c.@13c. for good to fancy marks....TALLOW steady, with sales reported of 110,000 lb. at 6⅜c., and 150 bbls. at 6½c....STEARINE quiet, with City quoted at 7½c. and Western at 7½c.@7¾c.; sale of 60,000 lb. choice City at 7⅞c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in good request and quoted firm, with fair to good refining Cuba Muscovado quoted at the close at 7¾c.@8c....Sales reported since our last of 2,151 hhds. Muscovado at 6⅜c.@7⅝c.; 205 hhds. and 652 bags Centrifugal at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 409 hhds., 152 tcs., and 325 bbls. Porto Rico at 6⅞c.@7¾c.; 7,200 bags Pernambuco at 7¾c.; another cargo do. at 7¼c.; a cargo do. at 7⅛c., and 1,000 hhds. Centrifugal, to arrive, on private terms....Refined Sugars fairly active, with Cut-loaf quoted at 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; Crushed, 9⅝c.; Powdered, 9⅝c.; Granulated, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Soft white, 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; Soft Yellow, 7⅛c.@8⅛c....The movements in Raw Sugars since March 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	*Bxs.*	*Bags.*	*Melado.*
Stock March 1, 1880	[illegible]4,490	566	601,798	1,420
Receipts since	29,448	260	175,893	1,661
Sales since	30,085	....	134,595	1,018
Stock March 17, 1880	33,853	826	643,096	2,063
Stock March 19, 1879	22,394	3,770	522,119	2,722

WHISKY—Dull at $1 10.

FREIGHTS—A generally moderate movement has been reported, to-day, at about previous quotations. Inquiry from the Grain trade less urgent, checked, in part, by the somewhat stronger views of ship-owners; vessels for Ice, Lumber, Coal, and general cargo in demand....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,650 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d., mainly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 3-16d.@13-64d.; 1,250 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) reported at 2s. 6d.; 3,400 sacks Flour and Meal, (mostly through freight and forward shipment,) at 17s. 6d.@20s., (the bulk of the contracts at 20s.;) 1,900 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s., (largely through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 25s.;) small lots of do., in tcs. and bbls. at 5s.@5s. 6d., and 2s. 9d.@4s.; 400 pks. Butter and small lots of Cheese at 32s. 6d.@35s.; Leather in lots at 50s.; 1,100 pks. Heavy Goods, (mainly through freight at 22s. 6d.@30s.;) 2,000 pks. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@25s.; Grape Sugar quoted at 25s.; Refined Sugar at 25s.; Syrup at 30s.; small lots of Apples at 3s.; Oysters at 4s.; Tobacco quoted at 30s. asked. And, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d.; 80 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 10s.@12s. 6d.; sundry lots of Heavy Goods at 15s.@17s. 6d....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour, (all through freight,) reported on private terms, quoted at 2s.@2s. 3d.; 150 tons Flour and Meal, in sacks, mainly through freight, at 17s. 6d.@20s., with room for Grain quoted at 5¾d.; sundry lots of Butter and Cheese at 30s.@37s. 6d.; 400 pks. Provisions at 25s.@30s. ₽ ton, and 5s. 6d.@6s. ₽ tierce; small lots of Apples at 3s.; Grape Sugar quoted at 22s. 6d.@25s.; Refined Sugar at 25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.; 1,200 pks. Heavy Goods, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@30s.; 850 pks. Measurement Goods, in lots, at from 17s. 6d.@27s. 6d. And, by sail, small lots of Flour, in bbls., at 1s. 9d.; do., in sacks, at 15s.; and about 75 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 10s.@12s. 6d....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 500 bbls. Flour, through freight, at 2s. 3d.; 1,800 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight, on the basis of 21s. 3d.@22s. 6d.; 15,000 bushels Grain (via Barrow-on-Furness) on private terms; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 35s.; 800 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@27s. 6d. ₽ ton and 4s. 6d.@5s. ₽ tierce and 3s. 6d. ₽ bbl., equal to 250 tons general cargo, (part through freight,) including Heavy Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d., and Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d.) ₽ ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 22s. 6d.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.; Tobacco at 25s.@27s. 6d.; small lots of Apples at 4s....Also a British ship, 1,038 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at current rates....FOR KING'S LYNN—A British brig, 344 tons, hence, with Slate (as bulk of cargo) at 20s....FOR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—By steam, 28,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. ₽ bushel....FOR DUBLIN—A Norwegian bark, 461 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. 10½d....FOR BELFAST—A foreign bark, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s....FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND—A British bark, with about 5,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 9d....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—An Italian bark, 602 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 1½d., (option of the Continent;) an Austrian bark, 510 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., at 4s. 1½d., (these contracts showing a slight advance;) an Austrian ship, 704 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters Barley, at 4s. 1½d.; a British steam-ship, (to arrive,) hence, with about 8,500 quarters Grain at 5s. 3d.; a British bark, 457 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d.; a German bark, 426 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from do., at 4s. 3d., (option of the Continent at 4s. 2d., or the Baltic at 4s. 6d.;) two foreign barks, with, respectively, about 4,000 and 3,300 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 3d.@4s. 4½d.; two do., with, respectively, 3,500 and 3,100 quarters do., from Richmond, reported at 5s.; four do., with, respectively, 5,000, 4,800, 3,000, and 2,600 quarters do., from Boston, at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d....FOR THE CONTINENT—A Norwegian bark, with Timber, from Doboy, reported at about £5 7s. 6d....FOR HAVRE—By steam, equal to 160 tons Heavy Goods, at 30s.@32s. 6d.; small lots of Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d., and by sail, small lots of Provisions at 20s., and of general cargo at proportionate figures....FOR BAYONNE—Two foreign barks, with, respectively, about 2,600 and 2,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 900 pks. Provisions at 32s. 6d.; 150 bags Cloverseed, reported on private terms, quoted at 30s., and 300 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 35s. Also, a German bark, 512 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 2s. 6d....FOR BREMEN—A German ship, 1,231 tons, hence, with about 8,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 2s. 9d....FOR A DANISH PORT—A Norwegian brig, 232 tons, hence, with about 1,400 quarters Grain at 4s. 9d....FOR THE NORTH COAST OF JAVA, (three ports)—A Norwegian bark, 699 tons, hence, with about 22,000 cases Refined Petroleum, reported at about 31s....FOR LYTTLETON AND AUCKLAND, NEW-ZEALAND—A British bark, 226 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of about 40s....FOR SANTOS—An American schooner, 232 tons, (here,) with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $28....FOR RIO GRANDE DO SUL—A British schooner, 126 tons, (here,) with Flour, from Richmond, reported at $1 40 ₽ bbl. and primage.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 2,691 bales; gross, 2,750 bales; exports, to France, 4,343 bales; coastwise, 2,061 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 279,629 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 17.—Cotton steadier; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 480 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,550 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 30,852 bales.

MOBILE, March 17.—Cotton quiet, firm; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 677 bales; exports, coastwise, 262 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 53,550 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; receipts, 672 bales; shipments, 1,370 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 105,057 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 17—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ₽ cent. bonds, 108¼, ex coupon; 4½ ₽ cent. bonds, 110. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 62; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 26; New-Jersey Central Consols, 108, ex interest; Erie, 45⅛; do. Second Consols, 92½; Reading, 35¼.

2:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ₽ cent. Rentes 82f. 45c. for the account.

4 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 62½; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 26¼; New-Jersey Central Consols, 107½; Erie, 45¼; do. Second Consols, 92½; Reading, 35. British Consols, 97 13-16 for money and 97 15-16 for the account. Paris advices quote 3 ₽ cent. Rentes 82f. 40c. for the account.

PARIS, March 17.—Exchange on London, 25f. 29c. for checks.

6 P. M.—Silver is quoted to-day at 52 1-16d. ₽ ounce.

LIVERPOOL, March 17—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7 5-16d. Futures quiet, but steady.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March delivery, 7 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7 9-32d. Futures closed firm. Produce—Common Resin, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d.; Linseed-oil, 27s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, March 17—4 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 6d.@6⅛d. ₽ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 48s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 44s. ₽ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 17.—Petroleum, 18⅝f. for fine Pale American. Wilcox's Lard, 105f. 50c. ₽ 100 kilos.

BREMEN, March 17.—Petroleum, 7 marks 20 pfennigs. Wilcox's Lard closed at 42 marks ₽ 110 lb.

HAVRE, March 17.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 51f. ₽ 50 kilos.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Choate, J.

No. 45—R. H. Powell et al. vs. Steam-boat Willie; No. 80—Mr. White vs. Steam-tug Lavergne; No. 70—H. J. Newton et al. vs. Schooner Pangussett; No. 79—J. H. Moore et al. vs. Schooner Yankee Doodle; No. 126—E. B. Lowe vs. Canal-boat C. M. Titus; No. 63—A. Forsyth vs. Schooner G. A. Brandreth; No. 82—M. Henderson vs. Steam-ship Othello.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Assessment Calendar—Nos. 150, 234, 240, 252, 268, 269, 270, 271, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326. Day Calendar—Nos. 206, 207, 215, 8, 12, 30, 31, 32, 40, 42, 43, 59, 67, 72, 83, 100, 101, 103, 109, 110, 116, 118, 119, 127, 129, 134, 135, 141, 145, 147, 148, 150, 151, 153, 157, 159, 162, 168, 173, 175, 178, 185, 186, 187, 189, 196, 197, 208, 209, 213, 214, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Barrett, JJ.

Nos. 100, 140, 131, 163, 196, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204, 205, 153, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 212, 167, 179, 211, 374.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Beach, J.

Demurrers—Nos. 71, 131. Law and Fact—Nos. 411, 521, 523, 528, 184, 384, 14, 29, 185.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 1772, 1580, 328, 1902, 906½, 1531½, 1432, 1672, 1547, 2517, 1382, 1895, 2865, 2856, 1591, 1790, 1904½, 1892, 1904, 1830, 1657, 1601½, 1164, 1702, 1887.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 2658, 1757, 847, 1238, 1979, 1992, 1997, 2014, 2020, 2050, 1014, 1873, 1967, 1007, 2069, 2080, 2085, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1132, 2012, 2016, 2024, 2052, 2096, 2098, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2104, 2105, 2108, 2112, 2113, 2115, 2117.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

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SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos. 31, 16, 33, 36, 32.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

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MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

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MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

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MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Madame Favart.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—How She Loves Him.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—H. M. S. Pinafore.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Widow Bedott.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hiawatha.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—A Fool and His Money.
STEINWAY HALL—Glee Concert.
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN—Twelfth Regiment.
CHICKERING HALL—At 2:30 P. M.—Readings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, veering to south-easterly, lower barometer.

A long and excited political debate took place in the House yesterday on the Deficiency bill, in which Messrs. GARFIELD and BURROUGHS, on the Republican side, and Mr. MACMAHON, on the Democratic side, participated. Mr. GARFIELD made a strong and logical speech. He turned his attention especially to the change in the situation as it existed at the time of the extra session, which has been made by the decision of the Supreme Court. To ignore this decision, to pretend to the right to disregard it, he showed to be simply a policy of lawlessness. He declared it to be, as we pointed out when the bill was introduced, only a dangerous form of Kearneyism. The Democrats are extremely shy of this point. Mr. MACMAHON contented himself yesterday with a declaration of his personal views regarding the duty of making appropriations, but in his remarks on the 12th inst. he said: "I doubt whether the Democratic Party will ever appropriate any money for special Deputies so long as the law stands in its present shape," and he also claimed that the question of the constitutionality of the Election laws was still an open one for Congress. "Although the court has decided the constitutionality of the law, when we come, as legislators, to appropriate money, it is our duty to say, is this law constitutional?" It would be interesting, in the light of this declaration, to know what authority would convince the Democratic Party of its duty to obey a law which it does not like.

It is somewhat unfortunate for the influence of Gov. CORNELL that he should thus early in his official career have given ground for derisive allusions to his "kitchen cabinet." Gov. TILDEN was credited with maintaining a similar clique of busy-bodies, whose dictatorial airs were mightily offensive to old-time Democrats. But TILDEN's cabal comprised at least some brains, and that is more than can be said for the gossips who enjoy the confidence of Gov. CORNELL. It was they who sustained the Governor in his nomination of JOHN F. SMYTH, it was they who originated the precious plan of keeping SMYTH in office by a failure to appoint his successor, and it is they who appear to *be the prime movers in the amendments* to the New-York charter. It ought to be evident to Gov. CORNELL that his usefulness will be very seriously impaired should he persist in accepting the promptings of a junta of petty political traders as the voice of his party. The temper of the majority in neither house is favorable either to the dictation of a clique or the rule of an autocrat. The Governor must make an effort to rise above the level of the ward politician, unless he is prepared to find his purposes thwarted and his influence ignored.

The little band of monopolists who are struggling to retain the privilege of charging for wood-pulp three times its cost of production have attempted to identify the whole body of paper-manufacturers with the maintenance of their power of extortion. The fact ought to be sufficiently obvious to the Ways and Means Committee, and to members of Congress generally, that it is as much the interest of the paper trade to have cheap pulp as to have cheap rags. Both come to them under the category of raw materials, and they are quite as little disposed as the newspaper proprietors of the country to be taxed for the benefit of Representatives RUSSELL and MILLER and their associates, who are growing rich under the double protection of a patent and a heavy duty. Neither the royalty on the manufacture of pulp nor the duty on its importation exists anywhere else than in the United States, and newspapers in England and Canada are, because of their freedom from this tax for private benefit, printed on paper which costs 35 per cent. less than the market price here. The general body of paper-manufacturers may take little active share in the movement against the pulp monopolists because of their ability to shift the tax on other shoulders, but they are none the less aware of its effect in lessening their power to cope with foreign producers, and in casting upon them a share of the odium which attaches to the few manufacturers who profit by a thoroughly indefensible imposition.

The resolutions adopted yesterday by the Produce and the Butter and Cheese Exchange agree in condemning any attempt to regulate railroad tariffs, by State legislation, and in recommending that any such legislation as is proposed by the Hepburn bill should be of a national character and emanate from Congress. The argument in both cases is that, were that bill to become law, the railroads of this State would be hampered in their competition with the lines of transportation in adjoining States, and that great injury would thereby accrue to the commercial interests of this City. The resolution adopted by the Produce Exchange was introduced at the instance of one of the two firms which, according to the report of the Assembly committee, control the grain trade of New-York, in virtue of their ability to bring grain from the West at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents per hundredweight lower than any other house in the trade, and which, according to the report of the Chamber of Commerce, are "driving their competitors to the wall with absolute certainty, *breaking down and crushing out the energy* and enterprise of the many for the benefit of the favored few." It may be well to read the resolutions in the light of such facts, however sound may be the general conclusion that the equalizing of railroad freights is a matter rather for national than State legislation.

DEMOCRATIC SCHEMES.

The partisan majority in the Senate Committee on Elections has raised the important question whether the Senate has the right to be the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," as provided in the fifth section of the first article of the Constitution. If the Senate has the right to be the judge of these things, then its judgment, rendered after proper examination of the facts, and based deliberately on the merits of the case, cannot be reversed. It is in its nature final and conclusive. Otherwise the title of any member, whose election should be disputed, would be, during his entire term, at the mercy of a majority vote, and there could be no assured stability or consistency in the character of the Senate. The Constitution expressly requires that after the right of a member of either branch of Congress to his seat has been accepted by the body to which he belongs, he cannot be expelled except by the "concurrence of two-thirds." But to dispossess a Senator by upsetting the formal and deliberate judgment of the Senate is essentially the same as to expel him. The former it is now proposed to do by a majority vote, and such a course is as clearly unconstitutional, as clearly contrary to public policy and to every consideration of justice, consistency, and dignity on the part of the Senate, as would be the expulsion of a Senator by a like vote.

The ground on which the validity of Senator KELLOGG's title to his seat was originally disputed was the alleged illegality of the Legislature by which he was chosen. That question has been determined by the only body which had the right to pass upon it, and in the exercise of that right the power of the Senate was exhausted. Mr. KELLOGG took his place by a title as completely established and as irreversible as that of any other Senator. The Committee on Elections has undertaken to reopen the question. At first it turned its attention to a charge of corruption on the part of Senator KELLOGG, but, judging from the character of the resolution which has been adopted by the committee this charge has been abandoned. The committee simply claims the right to undo what the Senate has done, to examine exactly the same questions of legality in the State Legislature, and to overthrow the judgment which had been announced and acted upon. Nothing more arbitrary, or more opposed to the principle and practice of the Senate, could be imagined. If it is indorsed by the majority, there is an end to anything like stability in the composition of the Senate. The majority must set a precedent which will enable any succeeding majority, on whichever side it may lie, to deprive any member of the Senate of his seat on the most frivolous grounds of dispute. The motive for this extraordinary pretension is perfectly well understood. It is the Democratic desire to retain the control of the Senate, which, under the operation of continual Republican victories, is gradually *and surely slipping from their hands.* They foresee the time when the balance of political power in that body will rest in the uncertain hand of DAVID DAVIS of Illinois, even if it do not incline decisively to the Republican side. It is to guard against this result, in other words, to defeat the will of the people, which is being constantly more plainly expressed for the restoration of a Republican majority, that the Democrats have set up their monstrous claim. They know that they possess the brute power of a voting majority sufficient to carry out their purpose. They think they can count on the servile co-operation of all the Democratic Senators, no matter how high a tone of impartiality and independence some of them may assume at times when no direct partisan interest is at stake. But, happily for the country, no such plot can be carried to a successful consummation without a full exposure of its nature, its motives, and its consequences. The gag-rule known as the previous question does not exist in the Senate, and the majority cannot stop the mouths of the minority. Among the latter there are men of sufficient ability, energy, and skill to make the work cut out by the committee for the majority a very unpleasant and risky one. The Democrats may succeed in robbing Senator KELLOGG of his seat, but they will do so at the peril of arousing a public indignation and distrust which will make them pay very dearly for their advantage.

Quite of a piece with this plan for perpetuating their power in the Senate is the purpose apparently entertained by the Democrats with reference to counting the Presidential vote. That purpose, as indicated by their obstinate refusal to report any rational mode of settling disputes which are only too likely to arise, is to keep for the partisan majority in the two houses every possible opportunity to count in their candidate. At the last regular session a bill was passed by the Senate which recognized the right of each State to determine, if it would, any dispute which should arise as to the vote of its Electors. The principle of the bill commanded the approval of the best lawyers of the Senate in each political party. It received the votes of the most conservative and patriotic Senators, Democratic as well as Republican, represented by Mr. BAYARD on the one side and Mr. EDMUNDS on the other. The bill failed in the House. Since then, the power to renew it, or to bring in another bill, has rested exclusively with the majority. In the Senate, it has not been exercised. In the House it has been abused by the introduction of a bill which strips the States of all authority whatever in the matter, and practically throws the control of Presidential elections, irrespective of the vote of the people or the States, into the hands of a partisan majority in the two houses of Congress. This bill has not been pressed. It is evidently the intention of the Democrats to refuse all action in the matter until the results of the next election are known in detail, and then to pass such a measure as will give them the greatest possible power over the declaration of those *results. They may find, however, in this* case, as in the one to which we have already alluded, that the people of the country will have something to say as to the consummation of their scheme, and will express their purpose in a way which no party would dare to try to evade or overthrow.

A TAX ON THRIFT.

If we are reduced to the deplorable alternative of having the Legislature attempt nothing for the simplification and improvement of our present cumbersome and iniquitous system of taxation, or of having it meddle only to muddle and make worse, it had better by all means let the matter alone until the experiment can be tried of getting a few men into that body who have some comprehension of the elementary principles involved. The joint committee has thus far developed activity only to exhibit its pre-eminent incapacity for the work it has undertaken. It seems to be dominated by the one fallacious idea that in order to adjust the burden of taxation equitably, it is necessary to get at every species of property, tangible or intangible, and everything that represents property or a right to property, existing under the jurisdiction and protection of the State, and levy tribute upon it. None of its members appear to understand that the subject of taxation is not the great mass of inanimate possessions, which are under the protection of law and must pay for that inestimable privilege, but the citizens of the State, who are presumed to be protected and benefited in person and property, and who should share in the expense of public administration according to their several abilities. The simple end to be kept in view should be to distribute and adjust the burden of necessary taxation equitably and in such a way that the pressure will be diffused in proportion to the strength of those who bear it. The attempt to accomplish this in any part by taxing everything in the shape of personal property that has an existence, and then to tax everything that represents a title to the future possession of any part of the same property, has has been a dire failure. It encourages perjury, produces evasion of obligations on an enormous scale, and results in the most glaring inequalities.

The proposition to tax the deposits of savings banks and the surplus and gross income of life insurance companies, contemplates an exaggeration of inequality which would put an enormous pressure upon those least able to bear it, and from whom it is both unjust and inexpedient to require it. The savings banks and life insurance companies afford a shining mark for legislators whose ideas of taxation are such as we have described. They are under a rigid State supervision, intended for the security of depositors and policy-holders, a class for which the State has always professed a peculiar solicitude. A record of their receipts and assets is public property. They cannot conceal them or evade any exaction that the law may put upon them, and consequently they are an easy and convenient object for attack. While millions in the hands of capitalists may escape the assessors, the small savings of the prudent that are stored up for future emergencies for themselves or their families are easy of access in the *hands of the institutions to which they are* intrusted for investment and security. Though the tax would be nominally laid on these "moneyed" institutions, it does not require more than the moderate reasoning power of the average New-York legislator to see that it must come out of the depositors of the savings banks and the policy-holders of the insurance companies. The institutions can make an income only for the benefit of these classes. To them their profits and surplus funds belong. Burdens can be borne only at their expense. To exact a tribute of one-fourth of 1 per cent. from the deposits of savings banks is to reduce the very moderate interest which can be allowed by at least 5 per cent. The tax falls largely upon the poor and industrious, upon laboring men, upon widows and orphans, and it acts as a direct discouragement to thrift. Wherever it does not lessen their small income from savings, it must operate to impair the security of their investment, and it is calculated to shake their confidence in institutions which are supposed to have the fostering care of the State. One practical effect will be to diminish deposits and all the incidental benefits derived from the encouragement of thrifty habits, to induce withdrawals, and to drive out of the State not only funds sent here from other quarters for investment and use, but those belonging here which may find more profit and security elsewhere. The public outside of the legislative halls does not need to be reminded of the peculiar sensitiveness of savings banks, or of the disastrous consequences of throwing needless burdens upon them.

The case is much the same with life insurance companies managed on the mutual plan. Their receipts are the money of policy-holders of every class, whose object is to make provision for their families against an inevitable contingency in human experience. Their surplus belongs also to the policy-holders, and any dividends paid from it goes to them, while its maintenance is an assurance of stability and safety. A tax levied upon it must lessen security or raise premiums, and such a law as that proposed is calculated to shake the faith of the people in institutions which need every safeguard, and to drive them to lay up their savings against the inevitable day somewhere outside of the State of New-York. While this tax would be a certainty so far as revenue is concerned, though the revenue would be a diminishing one, it would result in indirect loss and injury to the State for which this would be no adequate recompense. We cannot believe that either of these measures will pass the Legislature, but the fact that they have been seriously proposed is calculated to destroy what little faith we might have cherished for any judicious action by the Joint Committee on Taxes and Assessments, and that is a depressing result.

KELLY'S LATEST DEFIANCE.

Mr. JOHN KELLY authorizes his friends of the *Tribune* to say that, under no circumstances whatever, will he condone fraud. A reporter of the newspaper in question having waited upon Mr. KELLY, in order to see *what he desired to say to the public, the Controller of Tammany blandly said: "Un*der no circumstances will Tammany Hall support Mr. TILDEN as nominee for the Presidency." The "Boss" added that Tammany has the moral support of many Democrats throughout the country, and that a Tammany delegation will be sent to the National Convention at Cincinnati.

It is hardly necessary for Mr. KELLY to issue this his latest fulmination. Everybody knows, or ought to know, that he will never condone fraud to the extent of supporting Mr. TILDEN. In season and out of season, the illustrious manager of Tammany Hall has announced his determination to never, never, &c. But, coming as it does on the heels of Mr. KELLY's recent successful burglary of the *Express* office, his "damnable iteration" has a certain significance. It will be agreed on all hands, that Mr. KELLY does not run a newspaper for amusement. His recent experience with the *Express* amply proves that he does not go into the business for the purpose of making money. His conduct shows that he wants a newspaper organ merely to work his will in the Democratic politics of New-York. He is not a candidate so much as he is a foe to the candidacy of others—that is to say, TILDEN. At the recent reunion of the National Democratic Committee, in Washington, the chief topic of discussion was the condition of New-York politics. It was felt that without this State no Democratic candidate for the Presidency has the ghost of a chance in the next election. And that, so long as the party in this State is divided, it cannot carry its candidate. JOHN KELLY thinks he holds the key of the situation: the party shall not be united under the candidacy of TILDEN.

It is not for the interest of Republicans that there should be a union of the discordant elements of the Democratic Party. Speaking after the manner of men, it is none of our business how bitterly and uncompromisingly KELLY opposes TILDEN. Nevertheless, from that high moral vantage ground which every true Republican occupies, it must be seen that Mr. KELLY is simply an anarchist. He will go to a National Convention of his party with a delegation at his back, not for the purpose of nominating a candidate, but to prevent the nomination of one whom he specifies. It is not that he likes his party less, but that he hates TILDEN more, that he persists in carrying his guerrilla warfare into a National Convention. He has secured a newspaper for the purpose of keeping up the fight. From his literary bureau in the office of the *Express*, he purposes to issue "broadsides," appeals, and threats to the Democracy of the country, forever saying "KELLY will never, never condone fraud." It is intended that the division in the New-York Democracy shall be a fatal one. There are bickerings and dissensions in the party in other States. Here, at least, it is of the first importance. This factitious prominence of the Tammany chieftain will be made much of before the fight ends! It suits the humor of Mr. KELLY, the selfish, brawling, pig-headed, and opinionated "Boss," to be quoted as a man who is irreconcilable, unforgiving, and who stands in the way of the success of somebody else, immovable and unmoved. The original cause of quarrel seems to have been left quite out of sight. Nobody cares to remember why KELLY and TILDEN *fell out, it was* so long ago. Possibly, Mr. KELLY does not have very clear ideas on this subject. It must be remembered that he tried to prevent TILDEN's nomination at St. Louis, in 1876, and it is not likely that he has forgotten why he took that course. But, generally speaking, KELLY continues to fight TILDEN because he fought him in 1876, and has ever since been in the habit of doing it. If anybody were to ask Mr. JOHN KELLY why he opposes TILDEN, he would probably be at loss for a reply. TILDEN has the effect of a red rag on a mad bull, in the mind of the Tammany "Boss." It is his business to be enraged whenever he hears the name of the Cipherer of Gramercy Park. Nevertheless, this does not prove anything except the special unfitness of JOHN KELLY to be a leader of men.

We have our own little party dissensions. But we have no Kelly among us. No Republican says that he will go into the next National Convention of his party without being ready to pledge his hearty support to any candidate that may be named. The person who to-day is unquestionably the strongest man in the Democracy of New-York City, if not of the State, openly advertises his intention to bolt the Democratic ticket nominated at Cincinnati, if Mr. TILDEN is at the head of it. With all the weaknesses and frailties of the Republican Party, it has nothing in it quite so bad as this.

THE DECLINE OF BUTTONS.

There can be but one opinion among close scientific observers as to the ultimate fate of the button. It is doomed to complete extinction, and that at no very distant day. This is decidedly a matter upon which we may congratulate ourselves, for the button has been anything but a blessing to mankind.

The term button is loosely and erroneously applied to objects which are not buttons, and is often withheld from other objects which are true buttons. Thus the stud, when used to fasten a wristband, is commonly called a sleeve-button. It is obviously nothing of the sort, for the true button requires but a single button-hole, whereas the stud is useless without two button-holes. On the other hand, both hooks and eyes and clasps—meaning by the latter term a variety of hook and eye made to simulate to some extent a buckle—are undoubtedly buttons. They differ in shape from the common round button, but it is conceded by our best authorities that a button may be of any conceivable shape. What has led careless persons to fail to recognize them as buttons is the fact that they are used in connection with artificial instead of natural button-holes. The "eye" of a pair of hooks and eyes is merely an artificial button-hole, and the same may be said of that part of a clasp popularly called the "catch." CUVIER's definition of the button as "a solid substance attached to one object and intended to be passed through an opening in another object, in order to connect the two together," clearly recognizes the hook and eye, and the clasp as buttons, and as clearly rules out the stud, the bung, and the cork.

*The origin of buttons is lost in the dim distance of remote antiquity, but they un*doubtedly attained their widest diffusion in the middle of the present century. Since that time they have been gradually receding and yielding to other devices. There was a time when man, and for that matter, woman, was kept together chiefly by buttons. It has been estimated that twenty years ago every thoroughly dressed man carried about him no less than ninety-three necessary buttons, excluding those which, like the buttons on the back of the coat, are purely decorative. For obvious reasons it is impossible to arrive at the exact number of buttons worn at any time by women, but it has been estimated that the average woman of the year 1860 wore during the day-time two hundred and seven necessary buttons, while on full dress occasions a fashionable woman often added to these from eighteen to nineteen hundred decorative buttons.

The first indication that buttons were to be superseded was the appearance of a device for attaching masculine braces to the trousers band by a species of metallic clothes-pin. It was claimed by the advocates of this device that it rendered both buttons and button-holes unnecessary, and constituted a far more efficient system of connecting braces and trousers. In practice, however, it was found that to adjust the metallic clothes-pins was an operation requiring much time and great delicacy of manipulation, and that in many cases the clothes-pins would not hold their grasp, and were hence untrustworthy. This was fatal to them, for if there is one thing in which a man must feel absolute confidence, if he is to have any comfort in this world, it is his braces. They must be above suspicion, and they must be able to endure with safety a strain of at least ten tons, or else the wearer must refrain from all athletic sports, including those of tying his shoes and of picking up a lady's handkerchief. It is said that the clothes-pin device was adopted by those curious people who desire to substitute a complicated system of halyards and guys for the common garter as a means of keeping stockings in position. The halyard system was probably abandoned at the same time that the clothes-pin device fell into disuse, and we were thus saved from frequent repetitions of the awful disaster which a young lady of Boston sustained in consequence of her halyards becoming entangled with the handle of an umbrella, and thus— But the subject is too painful a one to be unnecessarily dwelt upon.

There can be no question that this system of fastening, the germ of which may be seen in the marine belaying pin, is destined to utterly drive out the button. As every one knows, the belaying pin is a stick projecting through the rail of a vessel, and thus presenting two ends, around which the running rigging is twisted and so made fast. Some few years ago an ingenious boot-maker applied this system to laced and buttoned boots. A row of metallic projections was placed on the edges of the two surfaces to be drawn together, and a string was twisted around these projections. The plan was found to work admirably. It soon totally superseded buttons and the ordinary style of lacing, in use in connection with boots and shoes. When its efficiency was thoroughly established, it was applied to ladies' gloves, thus banishing the excessive quantity of buttons which had gradually become an indispensable *feature of every well-made glove. Many* other fields formerly monopolized by buttons have been occupied by the new device, and it is even asserted by respectable authority that the corset—an article the very existence of which has been a disputed question among our best scientific men—is now held together by rows of metallic knobs and accompanying cords.

It is clear that before very long the button will be practically superseded by the knob and cord device. Probably, buttons will survive for decorative purposes, but they will cease to be used as fastenings. This is a result which all good men will hail with enthusiasm. For ages man's inability to sew on buttons has made countless women mourn. There is hardly a single industrious matron now living who has not employed, on an average, six hours every week in sewing on buttons, or in making or repairing button-holes. The amount of energy thus employed must have been enormous, and now that the promised abolition of buttons will enable the energy to be diverted into other channels, great things may be done by intelligent women. Hard words and blasphemy on the part of men will be greatly lessened when fierce wrath against lost buttons no longer tears the soul, and we shall enter on a better and brighter existence when the last button has rolled away and vanished forever.

A SCHOOL FOR HOUSE-MAIDS.

It is not yet two years since THE TIMES noticed the first exhibition of an attempt to teach house-work to children of the poor upon an improved method. Within that time events have much more than justified all that was then said in commendation of the enterprise. The system was then taught in a single school, but it is now at work in eleven schools in this City alone, and there are also one or more classes in each of several cities, among them being Belfast, (Ireland,) Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Hoboken, Brooklyn, and Troy, and preparations are in a forward state for the starting of classes in as many more places. As soon as the system had spread beyond the personal supervision of its author, a demand arose for text-books, and when they were published, they met with an equally ready appreciation. The first edition was an unpretentious pamphlet, and the last is a costly subscription volume, fit for any library or parlor, and intended for teachers' use. The managers have now found it necessary to organize an association for the purpose of securing uniformity in instruction, and acting as a centre of information, and an account of its first general meeting will be found in our news columns.

These facts are of special interest to the large number of people interested in charitable industrial education. In their full significance they concern, certainly in no less degree, every young girl now living in a tenement-house, but who expects to earn her living at service, and also every housekeeper who has been annoyed by the inefficiency of her maids. The number of girls who have been taught in these schools is now mounting into the thousands, and will soon be *largely increased, so that there is now beginning to be an ever-widening* opportunity to judge the teaching by its fruits. Already, as will be seen from the report elsewhere printed, gratifying results have been attained. Not one employer of these students of house-work is known to have complained of her new servants, but many have expressed surprise and pleasure at their proficiency. Another circumstance, which experienced charitable workers among the poor will regard as at least equally important to the success of this comparatively new educational departure, is the fact that the children and their parents both favor it. As is well known, a compulsory law is necessary to gather a considerable percentage of children into the public schools. Doubtless, this is partly so because the children dislike school, but it is also in part because the poorer the parents are, the less likely are they to rate the value of an education even as high as the worth of the time which the children might spend in house-work, or in several kinds of labor at which even girl-children can earn something. But it does not take long to learn a great deal about house-work when it is studied on a system, nor is the study so irksome to rude minds as the pursuit of book-learning, while the increase of comfort at home or of earning power at service is so apparent and considerable that parents and children alike see the economic value of the scheme.

The need for such a training-school of house-work has been so long and so deeply felt that it is surprising that it was not sooner supplied. That house-work could be taught, and must be taught, every lady who has practically converted her home into a training-school very well knew to her cost. The difficulty seems to have been that no one saw how more than one scholar could be taught at once, and schools without classes on a large scale were clearly impossible. Miss EMILY HUNTINGTON, a New-England lady, who has long been engaged in practical work among the poor, solved the difficulty by taking a leaf from the kindergarteners' book. By supplying miniature beds and bed-clothing, for instance, she saw that any number of children could be taught at once. That is the key to her "kitchen-garden" system, which is nothing more or less than object lessons in house-work. The beauty of the system is that it begins at the beginning. In childhood, habits of action can easily be taught which it is almost impossible to escape from in after-life. That is the time when good servants can and should be made. To wait until, in the course of nature, a girl has arrived at the height of a broom-handle, and then to expect her, without instruction, to know how to sweep a carpet clean without also brushing off the nap and gloss, is an injustice and an absurdity. How should she know how to take care of silver and china, when she has probably always used tin and earthenware? Hereafter, graduation from a "kitchen-garden" will probably be regarded as a better diploma than a recommendation from an "intelligence office," and if the system continues to be well managed, it can scarcely fail to continue to deserve well of the public.

A crisis seems to be approaching in the tedious struggle of the South American Republics. Chili is said to be collecting forces for a descent on the Peruvian coast and a direct advance upon Lima, *which, if successful, will probably end the war at* once. It is a pity, however, that this weary and aimless conflict cannot be terminated like the siege of Caracas a generation ago. FALKON, the besieging General, having proposed an exchange of prisoners to his adversary, JOSE PAEZ, the latter replied by shooting all his own prisoners in full view of the besieging army. FALKON announced the event to the captive officers in his hands, who answered by thanking him for his previous kindness, and expressing themselves ready to meet the death which they naturally expected. But the gallant General decided that, so far from imitating his enemy's cruelty, he set them free on the spot, that they might know how he, at least, respected the usages of war. This generosity brought its own reward; for one of the released officers, a man of great local influence, at once raised his whole district in aid of FALKON, and was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the subsequent capitulation of the city.

Fuller reports of the "miracles" at Knock, County Mayo, Ireland, show them to be producing an excitement scarcely less than was created something less than ten years ago by similar occurrences in France. The little village is difficult of access, not being on a railway, but it is, nevertheless, thronged with visitors, not only from distant parts of Ireland, but from England and Scotland as well. Some come hoping to see the marvels repeated, some to worship, and will kneel in the mud before the holy place for that purpose for hours together; and others come to be cured of the most various infirmities. Nor, it is said, are they all disappointed. "Scores" of crutches have been left behind by those who declare that they have no further need for them, and this is only a part of the reported cures, for the blind and deaf, for instance, leave no record of their recovery. Moreover, these events have the sanction of the Church. Archdeacon CAVANAGH, who is described by so incredulous a person as the "own correspondent" of a daily newspaper as being too good to be a deceiver, and too keen to be easily deceived, is an uncompromising believer, and the Archbishop of Tuam, not being prepared to discredit large numbers of the faithful, who though credulous beyond imagination, are yet entirely respectable, is investigating the subject. So that there is at least a chance that Roman Catholics throughout the world may be bidden to believe, as in the case of the apparition at Lourdes, which was accepted by the Pope. Of course, these facts, even if supplemented by any amount of additional evidence, will not convince people in general that these "miracles" ought to be spoken of without quotation marks, but they are, nevertheless, more worthy of attention than the sporadic cures of consumptive nuns and paralytic women, which are occasionally attributed to Divine interposition, even in this country. It will not do to reject the whole story, for parts of it are as well established as anything can be by human testimony. There can be no doubt, for instance, that on several occasions several unimpeached witnesses, with no apparent motive to deceive, saw what they took to be miraculous lights, and amid them the images of St. Joseph, St. John, and the Virgin, besides a cross and a lamb, and all standing without visible support on the gable end of a chapel. The images were not flat, such as might appear in the field of a superstitious magic-lantern, but stood out from the wall like solid bodies. It is aside from the purpose to object that there was no reason for these visions appearing to these witnesses, at these special times, or to ask why the saints appeared, as they are conventionally represented in statues which cannot be portraits. If they could appear at all, no one can doubt their ability to appear when and how they might choose. How came they there at all, is the question? Supernatural intervention is the least likely explanation. As to the wonderful cures, it is not necessary to point out that some are incomplete, and that others are not well-established, for the books are full of cases in which great excitement on the powers of imagination have done what was beyond the power of doctors. It seems at once pitiable and ludicrous that any community can be found in this century in which such stories are deemed of importance. That the Church should countenance such marvels is a more serious matter, for it is nothing less than a defiance not only of men of science, but of all men who use ordinary methods of testing facts. On the whole, there is something greatly to *be admired in the German method of treat*ing miracle-workers. The children who saw the Virgin at Mirpingen were straightway spanked, and the priests who profited by the vision were sent to jail as swindlers.

GENERAL NOTES.

Senator Sharon, of Nevada, who registers from San Francisco, Cal., reached Chicago from Washington on Monday.

The Wisconsin Senate has defeated a proposed temperance amendment to the State Constitution by a vote of 12 yeas to 14 nays.

For the Democrats to nominate Tilden would be a foolish blunder, in the opinion of the Richmond (Va.) *State.* There is no fight in him, it says.

The Boston *Traveller* thinks Mayor Prince of that city would be a strong man for Vice-President, in case the Democrats select a Western man to head their ticket.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* hears a report that the Hon. John A. Bingham, Minister to Japan, will resign and return home, with the intention of running for Congress in the Eighteenth District of Ohio.

The Chicago *Journal* suggests Washburne and Edmunds as a compromise Republican Presidential ticket, and the Chicago *Tribune* expresses the opinion that it would be a most excellent one, would carry New-York and Indiana, and could not be defeated by any ticket the Democrats could put up.

The Meriden (Conn.) *Republican* says that a bullet which Col. Upham received in his shoulder at Newbern, N. C., 18 years ago this month, worked its way out on Monday morning. Col. Upham has undergone several operations for the removal of the bullet, but it was imbedded so deeply that it could not be found, though its presence was made manifest by many sharp twinges of pain.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Monday says: "There are statements that the Democratic committeemen who managed the contest on our behalf for the National Convention are in a state of dissatisfaction about hotel arrangements, and almost ready to send the Convention elsewhere. It seems to have been a part of the understanding that certain distinguished Democrats, representatives in committee of the several States, should be entertained here by the local committee. The terms of entertainment were not precisely adjusted, and the division of the favored guests among the several hotels is the matter of difficulty."

A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, who was at the capital at the time of Fitz John Porter's trial, writes that he had two conversations with President Lincoln on the subject, and that the latter told him that he did not think Gen. Porter meant to be a traitor, or that he had any sympathy with the rebels, but he believed his feeling of disappointment and disgust at the removal of McClellan, and his bitter personal enmity toward Gen. Pope, caused him to sacrifice the Union cause, so far as his action was concerned, to gratify bitter feeling and personal malignity, and the practical effect of such indulgence of his feelings was just as disastrous to the Union arms as intentional treason would have been, and hardly less deserving of as severe punishment.

THE LOST OCCASION.

Extract from Whittier's poem in the April Atlantic.

Some die too late and some too soon,
At early morning, heat of noon,
Or the chill evening twilight. Thou,
Whom the rich Heavens did so endow
With eyes of power and Jove's own brow,
With all the massive strength that fills
Thy home-horizon's granite hills,
With rarest gifts of heart and head
From manliest stock inherited,
New England's stateliest type of man,
In port and speech Olympian;
Whom no one met, at first, but took
A second awed and wondering look
(As turned, perchance, the eyes of Greece
On Phidias' unveiled masterpiece;)
Whose words, in simplest home-spun clad,
The Saxon strength of Cædmon's had,
With power reserved at need to reach
The Roman forum's loftiest speech,
Sweet with persuasion, eloquent
In passion, cool in argument,
Or, ponderous, falling on thy foes
As fell the Norse god's hammer blows,
Crushing as if with Talus' flail
Through Error's logic-woven mail,
And failing only when they tried
The adamant of the righteous side,—
Thou, foiled in aim and hope, bereaved
Of old friends, by the new deceived,
Too soon for us, too soon for thee,
Beside thy lonely Northern sea,
Where long and low the marsh-lands spread,
Laid wearily down thy august head.

Thou shouldst have lived to feel below
Thy feet Disunion's fierce upthrow,—
The late-sprung mine that underlaid
Thy sad concessions vainly made.
Thou shouldst have seen from Sumter's wall
The star-flag of the Union fall,
And armed Rebellion pressing on
The broken lines of Washington!
No stronger voice than thine had then
Called out the utmost might of men,
To make the Union's charter free
And strengthen law by liberty.
How had that stern arbitrament
To thy gray age youth's vigor lent,
Shaming ambition's paltry prize
Before thy disillusioned eyes;
Breaking the spell about thee wound
Like the green withes that Samson bound;
Redeeming in one effort grand,
Thyself and thy imperilled land!
Ah, cruel fate, that closed to thee,
O sleeper by the Northern sea,
The gates of opportunity!

. . . .

But, where thy native mountains bare
Their foreheads to diviner air,
Fit emblem of enduring fame,
One lofty summit keeps thy name.
For thee the cosmic forces did
The rearing of that pyramid,
The prescient ages shaping with
Fire, flood, and frost thy monolith.
Sunrise and sunset lay thereon
With hands of light their benison.
The stars of midnight pause to set
Their jewels in its coronet.
And evermore that mountain mass
Seems climbing from the shadowy pass
To light, as if to manifest
Thy nobler self, thy life at best!

THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS

DISCUSSING THEIR VALUE IN ALBANY.

THE MEMBERS NOT EXACTLY COMPREHENDING THE BILL—TALKING ABOUT THE AUTHORSHIP—COMING FROM THE SAME SOURCE AS THE SMYTH NOMINATION—CHANCES OF ITS PASSAGE.

ALBANY, March 17.—The charter amendments, which were introduced in the Assembly and Senate yesterday, will probably command the attention of the members of the Legislature for several weeks to come. As yet, no one besides Mr. Varnum and Mr. Strahan appears to be familiar with the propositions contained in the amendments, unless, perhaps, the City Hall statesmen who gravitate between New-York and Albany, and who strut about with greater importance than ever, be taken into consideration. But Biglin, Patterson & Co. are not the Legislature. They do not even control the Senate, or reflect the sentiments of its members, although one would have supposed so a month ago, when they were confidently predicting the submission of the Senate to Gov. Cornell's dictation in the matter of the Insurance Department nomination. There is a majority of the Senators who have a wholesome suspicion of the "kitchen cabinet," as it is derisively styled, and when it is once understood that the charter amendments emanate from the same source as the Smyth nomination, and are to be pushed through very much in the same manner as it was designed to rush through John F. Smyth, there will be room for the prediction that the charter may suffer as bad a defeat as did the Insurance Superintendent.

It will scarcely do to repose too much confidence in the Assembly, if it is intended to employ it as a machine to advance the interests of John Kelly and "Jake" Patterson and their satellites. Very few of the New-York members can tell what the new charter proposes to do. They all feel that it is nothing more than a plan to make a new deal between the Tammany Democrats and the Tammany Republicans. If an attempt is made to push the bill through without explanation, there is good reason to expect that there will be what "Barney" Biglin would call a "kick." The Assembly contains a large number of men who are not easily deceived by a party shout. It may be that an effort will be made to solidify the Democrats against the bill, in order to convince the country Republicans that it is a hated measure in Democratic estimation, and that the Republicans ought, therefore, to support it. There have been some inquiries as to the paternity of the bill. Mr. Strahan and Mr. Varnum claim to be responsible for it. From other sources it has been reported that George Bliss was the author of the bill. Mr. Bliss was here to-day to oppose Mr. John W. Browning's claim to Robert H. Strahan's seat in the Senate. He not only says he is not the author of the charter amendments, but that he is against them, as an untenable proposition. From a Republican who assumes to know something about the bill, it is learned that it is not the work of one person, but of a firm. This firm is said to include not only Varnum and Strahan, but Gov. Cornell, Gen. Arthur, "Jake" Patterson, John Kelly, "Barney" Biglin, "Johnny" O'Brien, "Bob" McCord, "Mike" Cregan, Solon B. Smith, and other "disinterested patriots." Furthermore, it is said to have received the sanction of the State Committee, and on the part of that body it is given out that the managers have undertaken to see that the Legislature, and particularly the Assembly, shall "set right" toward this tinkering scheme, and that every vote that is needed for it may be depended upon to be cast in its favor.

The Legislature may be ready to be used by by the Patterson Ring in New-York; it may even be anxious to display its zeal in carrying out the little plans laid for it by a few mercenary Republicans who are no better than their Tammany allies of the Democratic name, but it is just possible that when the time comes it will assert its independence and the manliness which intelligent men are presumed to have at command, and will fail to rally to the support of Patterson and his following. "The pin has been set to pass this charter," said one of the "kitchen cabinet" a day or two ago. It will be necessary for the Republican-Democratic managers in New-York to watch the "pin" very carefully, lest at an unexpected moment it should drop out and spoil their clumsy plan for distributing the patronage in New-York to Tammany hacks and their greedy Republican allies.

WORK IN THE TWO HOUSES.

A BILL EXTENDING THE LOW-RATE HOURS ON ELEVATED ROADS—THE SMYTH MATTER.

ALBANY, March 17.—Mr. Grosse, the author of the five-cent fare bill which passed the Assembly, has not been discouraged entirely by the defeat of the measure in the Senate. Believing that he can yet carry through a modification of his five-cent fare bill, he this morning introduced the following:

AN ACT relating to the elevated railroads in the City of New-York:

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the persons or corporations operating elevated railroads in the City of New-York to start and run on each of their tracks daily, between the hours of 5 and 9 in the morning and the hours of 4 and 8 in the afternoon, at least one commission train every three minutes, which commission trains shall be equipped in the same manner as the trains run during the balance of the day.

SEC. 2. The rate of fare for each passenger on said commission train shall not exceed 5 cents.

SEC. 3. For any violation of the provisions of this act, the persons or corporations mentioned in section 1 shall forfeit to any person aggrieved thereby, the sum of $50, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

The General Appropriation bill occupied most of the time of the Senate. The bill was read through in committee, and, all amendments having been voted down, it was ordered to a third reading as it came from the Assembly.

During the session, Mr. Abel, the private secretary of the Governor, appeared with several communications from the Executive, which were supposed to contain important nominations, but on being opened in executive session they proved to be only the following: George W. Dunn and Theodore S. Armstrong, for Trustees of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, and Freeman Barnes and Orville A. Mead for Loan Commissioners of St. Lawrence County. Senators are getting impatient over the Insurance Superintendent matter, and, unless a nomination is sent in to-morrow or next day, a joint resolution will be offered for the removal of Smyth. It is rumored on good authority that the pressure in favor of keeping Smyth in office comes from Senator Conkling. He is unable to appreciate the public feeling against his favorite henchman, and thinks no heed should be paid to it.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a long session to-day on the contested-seat case of Browning against Strahan. Judge Koch, of New-York, appeared for Mr. Browning, and George Bliss for Mr. Strahan. The impression among members of the committee appeared to be that Mr. Browning failed to make out a very strong case. The hearing was concluded, and the committee will report to-morrow or Friday.

FORGERY AND POISONING.

TAKING HIS FIRM'S MONEY AND ATTEMPTING HIS WIFE'S LIFE.

BOSTON, March 17.—Homer Wellington, who lately withdrew from the firm of Utley & Boynton, prominent commission merchants of this city, was arrested to-day at the instance of his father-in-law, Mr. Boynton, who charges him with various defalcations while a member of the firm, to the amount of $3,000 or $4,000, and with the forgery of notes. He was held in bail to-day on these charges.

For several months the members of the Wellington family at Cambridge have been seriously ill at various periods, the disease being called gastric fever by physicians. Wellington's infant son died a few months ago, and lately his wife has been taken ill. Her suspicions were aroused, and she saved some oat-meal which her husband had prepared for her. It has been analyzed and enough arsenic found in it to poison two persons, and Mrs. Wellington owes her life to the overdose. Detectives state that Wellington's infatuation with another woman was the cause of the crime. He confessed that he had appropriated money of Utley & Boynton, but denied poisoning his family. He stated that a friend named Hallett had bought him some arsenic to poison a cat, and that he threw away the remainder last December. A detective at this point took from Wellington's pocket a two-ounce bottle half full of arsenic. Wellington was held in $10,000 on a charge of forgery, and will appear before a Cambridge court on the charge of poisoning his wife.

AMUSEMENTS.

"LA FAVORITA" AT THE ACADEMY.

The second performance of "La Favorita" last night was the most brilliant representation of opera that has been given under Mr. Mapleson's auspices. There was nothing wanting to complete the occasion. The house was filled in every portion with an audience of the most enthusiastic character, and the artists were inspired by the favor with which they were received. It was, in several respects, a better rendering of the opera than the first, for every singer was in perfect voice, and the work was given more smoothly. The applause bestowed on the principal artists, which in the case of Signor Campanini amounted to an extraordinary ovation, was as unusual as it was deserved, and the occasion will be remembered by all who were so fortunate as to be present as a notable event in operatic annals, not only for the faultless manner in which the music was rendered, but for the magnificent acting of Signor Campanini and the spirit with which the principals entered into the dramatic situations of the opera, as if they had caught their inspiration from him. Miss Cary's Leonora is one of her strongest characters and as the music lies in the range of her voice, she delivers it easily, with the additional charm which perfect familiarity gives. The cavatina "O mio Fernando" was sung effectively with a richness of tone that was thoroughly delightful, and in the finale and duo with Fernando she was artistic in the highest degree. Signor Del Puente was in capital voice, and made an impressive and dignified Alfonso. He sang the beautiful larghetto, "Vien Leonora," in the first part of the second act, and the "A tanto amor" in the third act, with perfect taste, and was loudly applauded. His performance was a decided improvement, vocally considered, for, although he always sings like a cultivated artist, he has not been in the best voice lately, and his efforts have necessarily suffered in consequence. The Fernando of Signor Campanini was the great feature of the representation, and the greatest of living tenors scored such a triumph in the part as to make it appear phenomenal. It has frequently happened that a favorite prima donna has been recalled several times, but audiences generally do not bestow such lavish applause on men. The superb acting of Signor Campanini however at the close of the third act fairly electrified the house. The scene in which he threw down the order given him by Alfonso and broke his sword was a wonderful dramatic effort, and excited the audience to the highest pitch. There was no mistaking the meaning of the applause that followed when the curtain was lowered after the act, and though the four principal artists appeared in company to bow their acknowledgments, there was a persistent demand for the tenor. When he appeared alone he was greeted with a hurricane of cheers. The fourth act, which contains so much for the tenor was exquisitely sung. "Spirito gentil" has never been more gracefully rendered. It was a beautiful example of pianissimo singing, perfectly sweet, but manly and tender. So, too, in the "Vieni, ah vieni," and the final scene with Leonora, he sang with such pathos and acted with such abandon as it is hardly likely will be equaled again. The minor parts, orchestra and chorus, were all well done, as usual.

THE NEW OPERA.

The story which Verdi has set to music in "La Forza del Destino," the opera which Mr. Mapleson will produce in an elaborate manner next Tuesday night, is very much of the same tragic character as that of "Il Trovatore." The musical genius of the composer of "Aida" revels in harrowing themes, and finds its best expression in situations that are sometimes almost painful in their realism. The flames that burn around the martyr's stake glare in the music of the last act of "Trovatore" quite as vividly as in the unnecessary red-fire that the stage manager provides. The triumph of Rhadames and Aida as they die together of suffocation is one of Verdi's most memorable scenes, and the incidents of the fourth act of "Rigoletto," which contains some of the best music he has written, include a very real thunder-storm, and the purchase by a father of the corpse of his child sewed up in a sack. Quite as full of realism is the story of "La Forza del Destino," which was adapted by Verdi's librettist from a romantic Spanish play. The work was originally produced in St. Petersburg, and was to have been brought out in London by Mr. Mapleson when her Majesty's Theatre was destroyed by fire in 1867. Verdi has since rewritten the work in a great measure, and it is substantially a new opera that will be introduced to the audience in the Academy of Music next week. Both the scene painter and the costumer have opportunities which, it is understood, they have not neglected. The kitchen of a Spanish inn, the cloister of a monastery, an encampment of Spanish and Italian soldiers, and a rocky neighborhood in the suburbs of Hornaceulos by moonlight, will be among the most notable stage pictures incidental to the forthcoming representation of "La Forza del Destino." The principal characters are Don Alvaro, a poor gentleman of Seville; Don Carlo Di Vargas, a Spanish soldier; his father, the Marquis di Calatrava, and his sister, Leonora. Alvaro loves Leonora, and, of course, his love is returned; the Marquis refuses his consent to their union, and the lovers resolve to fly together; they are intercepted by the father, who is accidentally shot. Alvaro draws his pistol from his belt to disarm himself and it explodes, killing the father of Leonora. The girl, disguised in male attire, seeks refuge in a monastery; Alvaro, under an assumed name, goes to the wars of united Spain and Italy. He becomes the companion at arms of Don Carlo, who is also bearing another name than his own, for the purpose of finding and slaying the assassin of his father. Alvaro is wounded in battle, and confides the secret of his identity to Carlo. He recovers, and Carlo, declaring his name, forces him to fight. Carlo is mortally wounded, and Leonora, who has learned of the encounter and has hurried to the spot hoping to prevent it, is stabbed by her dying brother, while Alvaro throws himself from a precipice. This is the briefest outline of the very romantic story of "La Forza del Destino." The opera abounds in striking situations and picturesque incidents. Signor Campanini will be Don Alvaro, and the part will afford him many opportunities, both in the music and in the dramatic situations. Don Carlo will be Signor Galassi's part. Signor Monti will be the Marquis, and Mrs. Marie L. Swift will make her first appearance in opera, in this country, as Leonora. Mrs. Swift has sung in dramatic rôles, with much success, in Italy. She is an American lady, and as far as the eye is concerned will make a most agreeable heroine. Among the less important characters are two monks, allotted to Signor Del Puente and Herr Behrens, and a pert gypsy girl, Preziosilla, who will undoubtedly become interesting in the person of Miss Cary. A graceful and by no means unimportant feature of the representation will be the execution of the Spanish national dance by those accomplished artists of the ballet, Mlles. Carolina and Adelaide Monti.

GENERAL MENTION.

The Yale Glee Club Concert, heretofore mentioned in these columns, will be given at Steinway Hall to-night.

The last chance to see "Chawles, or A Fool and His Money," will be afforded this evening. This play, or to speak more justly, this epigrammatic effort, has not stimulated much interest among our theatre-goers, and simply goes to show once more that Mr. Byron is not popular hereabouts. He is essentially a London playwright, and outside of London his work finds little favor. To-morrow night "Champagne and Oysters," a sprightly, farcical piece adapted from the German by Mr. J. W. Shannon, of Wallack's Theatre, will be revived for a few nights. Mr. Lewis and several others of Mr. Abbey's excellent company appear in this trifle, which they make very amusing. The volatile Lotta will soon take possession of the Park Theatre, and the regular company will then start anew upon their travels.

A HIBERNIAN KILLED.

Patrick Gibney, a saloon-keeper of Courtland-avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, was killed last night by the New-Haven train bound south at Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street. Gibney had been drowning the shamrock, and wore the regalia of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

CINCINNATI REJOICING.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF THE COMPLETION OF THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Cincinnati is ablaze to-night in honor of the arrival of four train loads of Southern merchants who have come to celebrate the completion of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Electric lights, brilliant displays of gas jets and long rows of candles in windows of business blocks render the streets as light as day. The words "Welcome to our Southern Guests" are repeated in every variety of illumination on the hotels, public buildings, and leading business houses. As the first train rolled into the depot about 8 o'clock, the fire bells were rung noisily, and the people crowded into the streets to welcome the visitors on their way to their hotels. The excursion was a complete success. The delicate matter of assignment and distribution of tickets was arranged very successfully. The men who come are nearly all representative business men of leading Southern cities, Governors of States, Presidents of Boards of Trade, Mayors of cities, &c. The party which arrived to-night numbered about 1,400. Nearly 100 came in advance by regular trains. A large number of these were on 'Change to-day, and were subjects of flattering attentions. The guests, after their arrival to-night, were driven through the illuminated streets to their hotels. They were greatly pleased at the demonstration in their honor. To-morrow they will be shown around the city and suburbs, a parade of the Police and Fire Departments will take place in their honor, and in the evening will occur a grand banquet. This banquet will exceed in size any ever attempted on the continent. The preparations are all complete. The 2,000 plates are set and the 500 waiters were drilled last night until nearly midnight. Music Hall, where the revel will take place, is gayly decorated. Each table will be presided over by prominent Cincinnati business men. Wine will flow like water. Two thousand quarts of champagne were provided—a quart to each plate. The galleries and balcony of the hall will be filled with spectators. Tickets for the banquet could have been sold to-day at $50 each, and one or two offers of $100 are reported. They were distributed among Cincinnati merchants, one for every $100 subscribed. The people of Cincinnati seem just aroused to a realization of the fact that the railroad dream of 40 years is accomplished, and are entering into the celebration with great enthusiasm. The throngs in the streets, brilliant fire-works and generally lighting up of the city make the greatest demonstration that has been seen here since the war.

FOX HUNTING DISHONORED.

THE ANIMAL TORN APART BY "SPORTSMEN," WHEN CAUGHT IN A FISSURE IN THE ROCKS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 17.—The Bereau brothers, John Lent, and Levi McMullen, four Ulster County hunters, a few days ago started out on a hunt. There was a fresh covering of snow on the ground, and everything was favorable for a fine day's sport. The start was made early in the morning from Marlborough Village. A fine brace of dogs accompanied the party. When the woods near Middlehope were reached, the dogs struck the trail of a fox. The sharp, quick bark of the dogs indicated to the practical ears of the sportsmen that the trail was a fresh one. On over the rocks, through the swamps and brushwood the hunters followed the hounds. The Danskammer Swamp was reached and the impulsive yelp of the hounds indicated that the trail diverged to the north. For three hours the dogs and hunters followed in the trail of the fox—first from east to west and then from north to south. Major David Fowler's dense woods were reached, and the dogs were close upon the heels of their prey. The pursued and the pursuers were becoming tired, with the advantage in favor of the latter.

Once more the fox, headed for the Danskammer Swamp, and the hounds for a time lost the scent. For 20 minutes the yelp of the dogs was not heard. Suddenly the barking was resumed, and from the sound the hunters judged the fox was being driven again into the Fowler forest. Such proved to be the case. Near the centre of the woods is a ledge of rocks. Toward the northern end of the ledge there is a fissure in the rocks. The fissure is 14 inches wide at the outside, and just large enough at the other end for a rabbit to crawl through. The opening or tunnel is cone shaped. When the hunters reached the ledge the fox was found to be firmly wedged into the fissure by the hips, where he had been driven by the hounds. All four of the hunters vainly endeavored to extricate the animal. It was becoming dark, and the party concluded to return to the woods the following morning with a crowbar and pick. At sunrise the party was on hand. So was the fox, alive and well. Several vigorous blows with a sledge-hammer failed to loosen the rocks, which, like a vise, encompassed the fox. A strap from a hunting-bag was wound around the forelegs of the fox and also around the crowbar. Two of the hunters took hold of the end of the crowbar and used it as a lever. The forelegs of the fox were literally wrenched out from the sockets. Rarely or ever a fox makes a cry of pain, but in this instance a plaintive wail was uttered by the animal. To put an end to its misery it was shot. A vigorous use of the crowbar and pick soon made an impression on the fissure, and the carcass of the fox was hauled out in the sunlight.

A MISSING PEDDLER'S FATE.

DISCOVERY OF A SKELETON IN THE WOODS OF PIKE COUNTY—ITS PROBABLE IDENTITY.

BUSHKILL, Penn., March 17.—There is much excitement throughout this region over the discovery, a few days ago, of a human skeleton in the woods near Twelve-mile Pond, in Porter Township, Pike County, Penn. A party of men were in the woods cutting railroad ties, and at the close of the day's work the lumbermen, who lived some distance from where they were working, were in the habit of leaving their working implements in the woods. A few nights ago, James Howe, one of the party, gathered up the axes belonging to his associates, and was about secreting them under a pile of stones, when, to his surprise, he discovered a woolen blanket. The stones were overturned, and he was horrified to find a part of a skeleton of a man, and some clothing. This discovery in such an isolated place, miles from any human dwelling, excited him, and he called his companions, who had started for home in advance of him. Upon their return the party made further search, resulting in the finding of the entire skeleton. The place where the remains were found looked as if it had been made expressly for this purpose. The stones were flat, and seemed to have been carefully placed, one upon the other, with an aperture of sufficient size at the bottom to admit of the placing therein of a human body.

Several years ago a German pack-peddler, claiming to have lived in New-York City, made frequent visits throughout this part of Pennsylvania, carrying notions. He always had with him a large amount of money, and sometimes, when under the influence of liquor, he was in the habit of making a public display of his wealth. He suddenly ceased coming here, and has never been heard of or seen since, and by many it is surmised that he was pursued by thieves, who, knowing the route he usually took when traveling through Pike County, secreted themselves, and after murdering him, robbed and secreted the body. As no one has disappeared from this part of the State, the remains found are undoubtedly those of the missing peddler.

HUSBAND AND WIFE AT ODDS.

DISPUTING OVER THE CUSTODY OF ONE OF THEIR CHILDREN.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 17.—Depositions are being taken here to be used in an approaching trial at Columbus, Ohio, in the case of Nell against Nell, over the custody of a child. From statements made to-day it seems that, about 10 years ago, the husband and wife separated, and, at the time of separation, there was an understanding between them that each should be allowed one of their two children. This plan was carried out, and for several years everything went smoothly. Finally, so claims the mother, the child was taken from her under peculiar circumstances. The father invited it out with him for a ramble, while all the members of the family were stopping at Williamstown several years ago, though the husband and wife lived apart. While absent with the father, the little one, so the mother claims, was kidnapped by the father, who took both children to Columbus, Ohio, keeping them from their mother. It is claimed that the husband set spies to watch his former wife, with a view of injuring her character, so that he might gain the undisputed control of the children. Now the members of the family are here again. Conversation to-day with Williamstown people showed that an attempt was being made to break the woman's testimony and injure her character, and that for this latter purpose spies had been watching her for several days, but without success. Both husband and wife are wealthy. Senator Converse, of Iowa, has come on from Washington to look after matters for Mrs. Nell.

GOOD PROFITS IN WRESTLING.

BOSTON, March 17.—At 2:45 o'clock this morning, the referee in the collar-and-elbow wrestling match at the Music Hall, between John McMahon, of Rutland, Vt., and H. M. Dufur, of Marlboro, Mass., declared it a draw, neither side having gained a fall. Both men wished to continue the contest, but as their lease of the hall had expired, they were obliged to retire. It is understood the contestants divided the net receipts, amounting to nearly $5,000.

NAIL-MAKERS TO SHUT DOWN.

PITTSBURG, March 17.—At a meeting of the Western Nail Association, this morning, only two mills of the West were not represented. It was the largest meeting convened for two years. A resolution was offered to shut down every nail-machine in the West for two weeks, commencing next Monday. A few men who have no stock on hand at all opposed it, but the resolution was afterward unanimously adopted. The manufacturers want to ascertain whether speculators or themselves control the trade. They assert there are no stocks on hand, that the lull in business is the result of the condition of the country roads, and a stoppage of two weeks will demonstrate to the country that there is no stock on hand.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17.—The jury in the case of David Urquhart, President of the Citizens' Savings Institution, now in process of liquidation, who was indicted, charged with feloniously appropriating $3,000 of the funds of the bank, to-day returned a verdict of not guilty.

CHESTER, Penn., March 17.—Richard Nield, a convict in the Delaware County Jail, attempted to escape last night, and in doing so broke a gas-pipe and was suffocated by the escaping gas.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 17.—Thomas Shields and John Leaman, while under the influence of liquor, last evening, became engaged in a mortal struggle in a yard adjoining a tavern in East King-street. During the fight Leaman stabbed Shields several times, one thrust being between the sixth and seventh ribs on the left side, nearly causing instant death. Leaman had an arm broken, and was otherwise badly handled. Shields is in a critical condition, having lost a great quantity of blood.

PONTIAC, Ill., March 17.—Johannes Deboer was hanged here to-day. Seventeen minutes after the drop fell life was pronounced extinct, and the body was cut down. Deboer's crime was a peculiarly atrocious one. He attacked Ella Martin, a girl of 17, as she was returning home from church, and attempted to outrage her, failing in which he kicked and beat her so severely that she died the next day.

MANITOWOC, Wis., March 17.—Fritz Brderman, of Mishicot, returned home intoxicated and threw his son to the ground, causing his death in a short time. The father has been arrested. It is supposed he is insane.

AURORA, Ill., March 17.—Early this morning Mrs. W. Baldwin was found dead in bed, with the jugular vein severed, and beside her lay her unconscious husband, with several gashes in his throat, arms, and abdomen. His wounds are not serious. Baldwin came from Vermont, and the pair were married three weeks ago. The cause of the bloody deed is unknown.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 17.—John C. Wickoff, second clerk of the steamer Hard Cash, this morning shot and fatally wounded Lewis Taylor, (colored,) a drayman. The difficulty originated in Taylor's refusal to sign for cotton which he had put on his dray. Wickoff was arrested.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 17.—The jury in the Buchelz case came into court at 9:30 this morning, reported a disagreement, and received instructions as to murder in the second degree, and was sent back. At 8:30 o'clock this evening the jury reported that it was yet undecided as to a verdict. The court then adjourned until 8 o'clock Thursday morning and the jury was locked up.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Martin Power, of No. 209 West Fulton-street, in a fit of insane despondency, shot his wife, Bridget, probably fatally, this morning, and then fired two shots into his own head, causing instant death.

HARTFORD, March 17.—In the Legislature to-day, the resolution to postpone for one year the hanging of Henry Hamlin, for the murder of the State Prison watchman, Shipman, was rejected. Hamlin is sentenced to be hanged on May 28.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 17.—Lyman S. Colvin, a prisoner in Pittsfield Jail, charged with the burglary of the Lee Post Office in January, will turn State's evidence at the trial, in the United States court, in Boston, next week. He has made a confession to the officers, implicating Charles Andersen, a fellow-prisoner, and George Briggs, alias Clown, who is still at large, in many burglaries in Massachusetts and Connecticut within the last eight months, and has given a detailed story of the crimes.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 17.—Emery Phillips entered the room of Thomas J. Snyder, at Grand View, last night, and kicked in the head of a bass drum belonging to Snyder, who, upon inquiring the cause of the act, was shot just above the eye by Phillips with a revolver, and died instantly. Phillips had been drinking all the afternoon, and swearing that he or Snyder would die before night.

HARRISBURG, March 17.—The Board of Pardons to-day recommended a pardon for John A. Rodgers, of Philadelphia, convicted of murder in the second degree, and refused pardons for William Scott, of Lackawanna County, and William Young, of Cambria County, also convicted of murder. The application for commutation of death sentence in the case of Henry Wise, of Lebanon County, one of the Raber murderers, was also refused. The case of Frank Small, of Allegheny County, convicted of murder, was held under advisement. No action was taken in the Riot bribery cases.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

PLANS AND OPERATIONS OF MANY ROADS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 17.—A contract has been let for the construction of the Wisconsin and Minnesota Railway, from Colby to Chippewa Falls, 64 miles, the road to be in running order by Oct. 1, thus giving another competing line from St. Paul eastward.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The Southern Pacific Railroad was completed to Tucson to-day, and the track was laid through the town.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 17.—It is announced that the Central Branch Railroad has been consolidated with the Union Pacific Railroad, and will, on and after April 1, cease to be a division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and will resume its old name of the Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad, and its main line will be extended at an early date to connect with the Union Pacific Railway.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The Vanderbilt roads have unexpectedly refused to grant permission to the Western Indiana Railroad, now almost completed, to cross their tracks into this city. The reason for the refusal is said to be because the Western Indiana has made a working arrangement with the Grand Trunk. The matter has been taken into the courts, and the trial is set down for March 30.

AUSTIN, Nev., March 16.—Mr. Foster, of the Nevada Central Railroad, recently completed to this place by New-York capitalists, on money furnished by Hatch & Foote and Phelps, Stokes & Co., is authority for the statement that the road is to be extended south to Bodie, and north from Battle Mountain through Idaho to the Columbia River, in Oregon.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific issues a circular announcing its withdrawal from the agreement establishing minimum rates on business to and from Burlington, Keokuk, Quincy, and Hannibal, as given in the tariffs of the Central Railroad Rate Association. Hereafter it will pro-rate to and from these points, in accordance with percentages in effect prior to the formation of the Central Railroad Rate Association, on all freight destined to those points proper, or to points beyond.

The application of Walser and other creditors and stockholders of the Memphis, Carthage and North-western Railroad Company for a Receiver of the company, was set by Judge Thayer for next Saturday morning. The plaintiffs' bill in equity is brought on behalf of all creditors and stockholders to wind up the company. J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New-York, hold $6,000,000 of stock, upon which nothing was paid, and therewith elected Joseph Seligman, James Baker, C. W. Rogers, A. A. Talmage, J. M. Brown, and James M. Hyde, who had no stock or interest in said company, Directors. They surrendered the 47 miles of completed road from Peirce City to Kansas, to Jesse Seligman and Stewart, Trustees for the bondholders, who claim to have foreclosed the same and sold its property to Joseph Seligman and others, who have since consolidated it with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company. The relief asked by plaintiffs is to have full accounting and due administration of the company's affairs through a Receiver.

BOSTON, March 17.—The Nantasket Beach Railroad has been located and the plans filed with the Plymouth County Commissioners. It will extend from the Boston and Hingham steam-boat wharf at Nantasket beach to Point Allerton Hill, and work upon it will be begun immediately.

BANGOR, March 17.—A bill has passed the Maine House of Representatives authorizing the Norway Branch Railroad Company to lease its line to the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

HARTFORD, March 17.—Judge Beardsley has rendered a decision in the matter of the petition of H. L. Goodwin against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, enjoining the company from issuing free passes to the members of the Connecticut Legislature.

MONTREAL, March 17.—The proprietors of the Ice-bridge Railway intend putting on a steamer when navigation opens to carry over the cars without transhipment.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 17.—The General Ticket Agents of the Central Vermont, Connecticut River, Boston and Albany, and Southern Railroads met at the Massasoit House on Monday to arrange the pro rata share of each road in the reduction in through fares between New-York and Montreal, which begins April 1. The fare has been $12 50, and will now be put down to $10 50. This reduction is due to a similar one on the part of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, which controls the shortest route between the two points, running along the western shore of Lake Champlain.

A SUSPICIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

NARROWSBURG, N. Y., March 17.—The usually quiet village of Liberty, in Sullivan County, N. Y., has been thrown into a fever of excitement by the sudden and mysterious disappearance, a few days ago, of the young wife of Eugene Irving. Robert Weismer, of Parksville, Sullivan County, has also disappeared, and it is reported that they have gone westward together, as both were seen on a train leaving Liberty. Weismer is reported to have been on very intimate terms with Mrs. Irving for some time. Both are respectably connected.

DAMAGE BY SOUTHERN FLOODS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 17.—Letters and telegrams received here to-day from the upper part of the State report unusually heavy rains, which have caused a general rising of the rivers and creeks. Large areas are inundated, bridges and fences have been washed away, wheat and oat crops have been injured, and preparatory labors bestowed on cotton lands have been obliterated in many places. Land-slides on the Air-line Railroad have caused delay and inconvenience to travel. The damage is said to be very large.

THE ART MUSEUM TO OPEN

VALUE OF THE COLLECTION.

THE CENTRAL PARK ART BUILDING AND ITS CONTENTS—THE BENEFITS OF THE CESNOLA AND OTHER COLLECTIONS—THE DUTCH AND FLEMISH MASTERS' WORKS.

After a Winter spent in getting the thousand objects of value belonging to the Metropolitan Museum into their places, either on the walls of the galleries for paintings, or in the neat, glazed show-cases, the Trustees are about to open the building to the public. In order to afford variety, and to appease the sight-seer who does not care to journey to Central Park without being assured of a full return for his trouble, the loan department has been organized. Beside the antiques which are owned by the museum, there will be separate cases, occupied by Egyptian and other collections belonging to private persons, who have offered their treasures for the occasion. The plan is good, and, in view of the success of former loan collections which were entirely without the permanent nucleus that exists at the museum, can hardly fail of excellent results. Yet the fact is that the Metropolitan does not really need assistance of that kind, save in the way of making the opening more popular, and taking from the building any appearance of bareness which might result from the unoccupied space. In other words, the Metropolitan already owns enough material in antiquities to make a showing more than respectable. It has enough to occupy the attention of any one who can benefit by such things for many consecutive days, and does not, strictly speaking, require the loan collection at all. There seems to be an impression abroad that the museum lacks material for examination and study, but nothing could be further from the truth.

Started 10 years ago, the Metropolitan has not failed to enjoy the advantages of being in the closest connection with a stirring community of merchants and others, some of whom are endowed with no little taste and have acquired considerable skill in various antiquarian lines. Those who knew and those who did not know, those with taste and those without, have contributed largely to the expenses, and the close of the first decade in the history of the Museum, shows it possessed of three fine collections of Græco-Phœnician antiquities, of European ceramics, and of Dutch and Flemish pictures. There may be duplicates in the Cesnola collection, and there may be unfortunate ventures among the old Dutch paintings; but, taken as they stand, the collections are fine, and moreover, just such material as an institution like the Metropolitan ought to possess.

For the Metropolitan is not a picture gallery intended to attract people by the mere pleasure they may experience in seeing bright-colored, slaverly-painted canvases. There are 20 picture-shops and galleries to assume that duty. Nor is it a place for exhibiting bric-à-brac and laces that will be voted "sweetly pretty" by decorative ladies. The ground for such agreeable work is covered by the Woman's Decorative Art Society, and the various "interior decorators" of the City. It has a much less popular, and much more responsible place to fill, namely, that of supplying material from which workmen and students in all grades and degrees shall be able to gather inspiration for their own work, as well as general knowledge concerning the movement of art in history. The Metropolitan wants to be able to say to an artist: If you care to know how the greatest workmen in your profession put paint on a canvass come to the museum and examine these old Dutchmen and Flemings. If you have eyes in your head, they will let you into secrets that you may never discover by yourself. It can say with perfect truth to sculptors: Although the antique busts here shown are in coarse materials, for the most part, you will find them often marvels of beauty. Here are small draped statuettes exactly similar to those found at Tanagra, and portrait heads of ladies and gentlemen made thousands of years ago, and of the size of walnuts, which will give you more idea of how sculpture is made noble and expressive than the largest and most pretentious of modern statuary. The Metropolitan is also able to say to philologists: Study these Cypriote, Greek, Phœnician, and Cuneiform texts just as the hand of the graver left them; there is work for many years before you. With more truth than any other museum it can say to those interested in the history of art: Here are great problems as yet entirely unsolved. Who of you is going to unravel the mystery that hangs about the beginnings of Greek art? Did the conquering Greek take his art from the conquered Cypriote, or did the Cypriote take more from the Greek, already well on his way to the heights of art? And the Museum poses the ethnologist by pointing out that the antiques discovered in Scandinavia long ago, and the ornaments found by Schliemann in the tombs of Mycenæ, are surprisingly like the smaller objects discovered by Cesnola in Cyprus.

In fact, the Metropolitan has something to offer to each student in his separate department—some hint, some example of how work ought or ought not to be done, some stimulus to further achievement. But it does not confine itself to the higher ranks of art and research. It says to the humbler craftsmen, to metal and wood workers, to potters and glass-blowers: If you want to see original forms inspired by the best and most natural taste, here are their germs, if not their actual embodiments. Examine these vases and water-jars, these glass receptacles for unguents, these lamps and *pateræ*; it is more than probable that they are the models on which the Greeks of the great art-ages built their most famous achievements. These are not to be slavishly copied, but to be used as a stimulus to invention of other forms.

The future of the Metropolitan is a great one, if it can be kept in hands of men like those who have done the work on it hitherto, and out of the vortex of City politics. It is an idea originating with Mr. William C. Prime that the Museum ought to be one college in a sort of university of a liberal education, the other colleges of which might be such institutions as the Historical Society, the Museum of Natural History, the Geographical Society and so on. Each college would continue to hold all its present collections, and even to add to them hereafter in directions not entirely its own. Thus the Historical Society might add objects to the very valuable Egyptian collection of Abbott, as occasion should offer, although Egyptology hardly belongs to the original aim of the society. But the objects themselves might be placed, labeled with the name of the Historical Society, in the galleries of the Metropolitan; while the latter in turn would place with other "colleges" such things as might be most appropriate to the field they proposed to cover. This idea is at present a little premature, but may be fruitful if borne in mind by the Directors and Trustees of institutions having to do with the arts and sciences. Any new move on the part of the Historical, Geographical, or other societies of kindred nature, should be in the direction of some such co-operative system.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

LEWES, Del., March 17.—The crew of the tug Bruce picked up two men in a small boat in the Lower Bay this morning. They had been after a bucket which had been dropped from a barkentine that was passing out. There being a high wind and sea, the men broke their oars, and in this helpless condition were drifting out to sea when rescued by the crew of the tug.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17.—Patrick Leonard, of Woonsocket, was struck by a train this evening while lying on the track of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, near Albion, and probably fatally injured.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Mrs. Elizabeth Michalman, 48 years of age, was found burned to death this morning in her husband's bar-room, on Park-avenue. She had risen early, as was her custom, to get breakfast for the family, and it is supposed her clothing took fire from the stove. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from suffocation by fire.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 17.—George Swingley, 65 years old, was struck by a train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad to-day, and his skull was fractured. He cannot survive.

CHESTER, Penn., March 17.—John Dixon, 18 years old, was instantly killed this afternoon by being whirled around a shaft at the Chester Dock Saw-mill.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 17.—John White, Jr., 18 years old, was killed at Schuylkill Haven to-night by the fast line on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

BRADFORD, Penn., March 17.—James H. Lavery, freight agent of the Kendall and Eldred Railroad, at Dallas, was instantly killed this morning by a heavy piece of oil-well machinery falling upon him and crushing his skull. His home was in Corry, Penn.

WORKING MEN'S METHODS.

PITTSBURG, March 17.—A convention of coal miners assembled here this morning. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois and West Virginia are represented. Nearly 150 delegates have already arrived. Nothing was done this morning but to secure a temporary organization. The principal matters to come before the convention are the screening, storing, and semi-monthly pay questions.

CLINTON, Mass., March 17.—The agent of the Lancaster Mills issued a circular last evening stating that the mills would start this morning, but that they should not make any advance in the wages until the state of the market warranted it. Only a few weavers went in, but others joined them during the day, so that about 60 looms were run. Other departments of the mill are in partial operation. The strikers have held a meeting and voted to stay out.

LOOK OUT FOR BOGUS STOCK.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 17.—Two men, named McCloud and Combs, recently had printed a large number of bogus shares, represented to be certificates of stock in a Chicago elevated railroad, and have taken them East to dispose of. The capital stock of the company is represented at $2,000,000. In point of fact no such organization exists.

TELEGRAPH MATTERS SOUTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—In the case, heretofore referred to, of the petition of the American Union Telegraph Company, before the United States Court, for permission to erect its line along the New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad, the following is the order of Judge Billings: "Considering the petition of the American Union Telegraph Company for permission to erect a line of telegraph wires along the north side of the track of the said road, and said property being now in the possession of the court, it is ordered and directed that said company have leave to erect, maintain, and operate a line of telegraph wire along the right of way of said defendant; further, said petitioner shall have the right to resort to proceedings for expropriation under the State laws."

THE ODELL BOOK SALE.

THE THIRD DAY MARKED BY SOME SPIRITED BIDDING AND BETTER PRICES.

There was a rather smaller attendance than formerly of other than regular book buyers and dealers at the Odell book sale yesterday; but the men who go to buy as a matter of business were there in the same places and to the same number as before. One fact which soon impresses itself on the observer follows from the circumstance that the buyers are mostly dealers—books very rarely go off either very much below or very much above their value. Books which have little to recommend them, save that they are curious or scarce, are likely to go begging at any price. They really have no market value, and a dealer is naturally not inclined to risk purchasing works which he may have to wait years to find a purchaser for. He can do much better by paying a fair price for something good, something that the general run of people will be likely to want, and be ready to pay a price for which will return a fair profit on the cost. Among the 269 lots sold yesterday there were very many good, and some extraordinary fine works, and upon these the bidding was very good. Any one who supposed, from seeing at previous day's sales books said to be rare and old go at less than a dollar, that the good things in the collection were going at the same rates, would have had his eyes opened yesterday. One gentleman present at the sale, who purchases under the name of Thatcher, (purchases are usually made under assumed names, such as Bismarck, Brooklyn, Nassau, Ward, &c.,) seemed to come to the front only when something unusually good was up, and then his system of bidding was simplicity itself. He went on bidding until the other man quit. When the "Polliphilo" came up, with its 192 magnificent plates celebrated in many a bibliography and praised of artists, this gentleman led off with a bid of $50. Other bids raised the price rapidly to $60, $70, $80, $100; but still the voice of the persistent "Thatcher" was heard, steadily rising, on every bid as it was made, and at last the splendid volume was knocked down to him at $120. It certainly was not dear at that, but the average book-dealer would not care to risk more, as buyers of such books as these are not met with every day. The same buyer ran up a Pickering edition (1853) of the "Book of Common Prayer" to $11, and took it at that; and, by steadily rising by 50 cents on every other bidder, he finally carried off for $57 Mathias's satirical poem on "The Pursuits of Literature," London, 1812, which derives its value from the 77 fine portraits of authors and others inserted in the volume. For $60 he purchased the "Geographiae Enarrationis," Vienna, 1541. Noel's "Coinage of the British Empire," London: 1855, valuable both as a work of art and historically, brought $13 50; the same author's "History of the Art of Printing," London, 1867, of which the same might be said, was speedily bid up and knocked down at $16. There were a great many works of various degrees of merit relating to printing in the lots sold yesterday, and the desirable ones all brought fair prices. The fine work of Lamperts (German) brought $19. The tenth Paris edition of Lacroix's "Arts of the Middle Ages" went at $8 50; his "Manners, Usages, and Costumes of the Middle Ages," Paris, 1871, brought $7 50, which was not dear for either. John Martin's superbly printed catalogue of books privately printed, including those of the Bannatyne, Maitland and Roxburghe Clubs, two volumes, fetched $11 per volume. The black letter "Monstrellet," date 1512, a fine copy, in admirable preservation, went at $10. The next book sold was a small French work of 1782, on the private life of the Twelve Cæsars, illustrated with engravings of cameos and medals. It was bid up to $26. The six-leaved pamphlet, the "Newe Zeytung," being the second "News Letter" published in Europe, so far as known, was bought by "Thatcher" for $10. He bid that at the start, and there was no opposing bid. This curious little pamphlet, date 1515, is a specimen of the newspaper in its infancy. A copy of the first Greek Testament printed in America, Worcester, 1802, sold for $3, no one seeming very desirous of it. The average prices of the books which were good, but which had no special features making them desirable, was between $3 and $5. It was noticeable that the space given in the catalogue to the books was but a slight indication of the value they seemed to have in the eyes of the experienced dealers. The catalogue is really a marvel of research and special knowledge, and will undoubtedly find a place in libraries as among the most valuable of its kind; but it was rather amusing to see the auctioneer, as frequently happened, pleading to the veteran book-buyers before him for a twenty-five-cent bid on a book to which the learned compiler of the catalogue had given, perhaps, half a page, in fine type, of description and references.

THE public no longer lacks a genuine remedy for skin diseases. The article is Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.—*Advertisement.*

Congress Water.—Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid, or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best and cheapest article in market for the laundry, bath-room, and wash-stand. Speaks for itself. Sold by all grocers. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

Spring is coming. If you wish for yourselves and families, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Toilet Slippers, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 26 West 14th-st.

Fine Silk Hats $3 20, worth $5. (Nobby Derbys $1 90, worth $3.) 15 New Church-st. up stairs.

Best Breads for the Best Brad.—Try them. Circulars free. HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, 74 4th-av.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

KEABLES—SCOTT.—In this City, March 9, by the Rev. E. H. Deems, WILLIAM F. KEABLES, of New-London, Conn., to BELLA, daughter of J. J. Scott, of New-York.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On March 16, Mrs. CLARA ALLEN, widow of the late Edward W. Allen.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 21 West 18th-st., on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

CECIL.—In this City, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., JOHN B. CECIL, aged 59 years.
Funeral services at No. 15 West 52d-st. on Friday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Friends will please omit flowers.

CHAPMAN.—Suddenly, at Norwich, N. Y., Tuesday morning, March 16, BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, father of W. H. Chapman, of this City, in the 80th year of his age.

COVELL.—At East Bridgeport, Conn., the Rev. JOSEPH S. COVELL, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral at St. Paul's Church, East Bridgeport, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

COUTANT.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., March 17, JANE S. COUTANT, widow of Isaac Coutant, in the 81st year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 2 P. M., Friday, 19th inst. Interment at Coutant Cemetery, New-Rochelle, 11 o'clock, Saturday.

DURYEE.—On Tuesday, March 16, ELIZA LORD, widow of George Duryee, aged 84 years.
Funeral services will be held on Thursday, 18th inst., at residence of her daughter, Mrs. Adrian R. Holmes, No. 228 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FORBES-JORDAN.—At Loch Lomond, St. John, N. B., ISABELL D., the wife of T. P. Jordan, and daughter of the late Joseph C. and Ann Forbes, aged 27 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 251 Baltic-st., Brooklyn, Thursday, March 18, 2 P. M. No flowers.

HARTLEY.—On Tuesday, ROSE INNES, wife of J. S. Hartley.
Funeral at 12 o'clock, Thursday, from the New Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

HENRIQUES.—Wednesday morning, March 17, ANNAH, relict of George Henriques, aged 65 years and 3 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 130 East 47th-st., on Friday next at 10 o'clock A. M. Flowers kindly declined.

HENSHAW.—At Southport, Conn., on Wednesday, March 17, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Samuel Henshaw, in the 74th year of her age.
Funeral services from her late residence on Saturday, March 20, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot, New-York, at 12 o'clock noon.

HOWARD.—On Monday, March 15, NANCY HUNTINGTON, wife of George Howard.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 350 West 20th-st., Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

KINGSLAND.—On Monday, March 15, AUGUSTA, widow of Daniel G. Kingsland, in the 82d year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, March 18, at 10 A. M., from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st.

MAGUIRE.—On March 17, ANN, beloved wife of the Rev. Isaac Maguire.
Funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner Vesey and Broadway, on Friday, 19th inst., at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—At his late residence, in White Plains, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, RICHARD MOORE, in the 85th year of his age.
Funeral services on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, in the Memorial M. E. Church. Carriages in waiting for the 10:20 and 11:30 trains from New-York.

RAPHAEL.—On March 17, BENJAMIN I. RAPHAEL, M. D.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROGERS.—At Beverly-Phillipstown, Putnam County, N. Y., March 16, 1880, HAMILTON FISH, son of William E. and Susan Le Roy Rogers, in the 7th year of his age.
Funeral will take place at the Church of St. Philips in the Highlands, near Garrisons Station, at 1 o'clock on Friday, March 19, 1880. Train leaves New-York at 11 o'clock; return train from Garrisons at 2:06.

ROWE.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., March 15, 1880, RICHARD ROWE, in the 80th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, J. Augustus Bogert, William-st., near Grove, East Orange, on Thursday, March 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SAVAGE.—On Tuesday, 16th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, William J. Wallace, Tarrytown, on the Hudson, Mrs. EMILY F. SAVAGE, relict of the late Thomas Savage, and daughter of Robert R. Newby, deceased.
Funeral from St. Mark's (Washington Irving Memorial) Church, Tarrytown, on Friday, 19th, at 2 P. M.

SHEPHERD.—At Chicago, Ill., March 14, 1880, HARRIET H. JONES, wife of Walter Jay Shepherd, Esq., aged 66 years.
Funeral services will take place at the West Twenty-third-Street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on Thursday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Woodlawn.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, on the 16th inst., at his residence, No. 208 Grove-st., Jersey City, LEWIS THOMAS, a native of Wales, in the 70th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Welsh Church, 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Friday at 1:30 o'clock.

TREADWELL.—March 17, MARY E., widow of the late John P. Treadwell, aged 64.
Funeral at her home, at New-Milford, Conn., on Friday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—Wednesday morning, March 17, FRED. WILLIAMS, at his residence, No. 242 Bowery, in the 83d year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family, also members of the St. James English Lutheran Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the St. James English Lutheran Church, on 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A THRILLING STORY OF IRISH LIFE, ENTITLED THE LANDLORD'S CRIME; or, THE CURSE OF INNISFAIL, BY JOHN R. BARRETT, WILL BE COMMENCED IN NO. 22 OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

This is a stirring story of Irish life, in which the sufferings and patriotism of the Irish race, and the struggle against their heartless oppressors, are depicted with a master hand. Be sure to read THE LANDLORD'S CRIME, IN NO. 22 OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

THE NEW-YORK MONTHLY FASHION BAZAR.
APRIL NUMBER—SECOND EDITION—NOW READY. HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.
Price, 25c. per copy. Subscription price, $2 50 per year.
The April number contains large colored FASHION PLATE OF PARIS FASHIONS, embracing Party Dresses, Reception, Promenade, and Visiting Dresses; an Illuminated Cover, with beautiful Colored Patterns of Children's Costumes, &c.
It also contains four pieces of new and popular music: "She Softly Whispered, Speed Well," "Mary of Argyle," "The Wood," and "The Midshipmite."
MISS M. E. BRADDON'S NEW STORY, entitled JUST AS I AM, is commenced in this number; also, the charming serial entitled, "A STRANGE GUEST."
Portraits of MARY ANDERSON, EMMA THURSBY, and the PRINCESS OF WALES are contained in the April number.
A beautiful engraving, entitled "LITTLE SAMUEL," after the celebrated painting by James Sant, is also given free with this number.
We employ no canvassing agents for THE NEW-YORK MONTHLY FASHION BAZAR. Any person pretending to be canvassing for us is a swindler. THE BAZAR is for sale by all news-dealers. It will also be sent, postage prepaid, for 25 cents per single copy. The subscription price is $2 50 per year. Address GEORGE MUNRO, Nos. 17 to 27 Vandewater-st., New-York.

THE FOREST AND STREAM.
OUT TO-DAY, CONTAINS: "Southern Wood Notes;" a humorous sketch entitled, "A Sanguinary Deer Hunt;" "Lost in the Maine Woods;" an elaborate paper on "The Movements of Fish in the Sea," by Prof. Henry Youle Hind, of Windsor, Nova Scotia; "Into the Dismal Swamp;" "Sport About Sardis, Miss.;" "New-Brunswick Salmon Rivers;" "How We Found and Fished South Fork;" "Beaver Catching in Canada;" "Notes on the Pine Grosbeak," and other Natural History notes. A graphic picture of the social life of Alaska is given in "Our Alaska Letter." The members of the former American rifle teams discuss "The 'Palma' Conditions." The Woman's Column has a pleasant sketch "In Search of Ferns." The Yachting, Archery, and other departments contain the usual complement of varied and entertaining reading. This number also has the Index to Volume XIII. For sale by all news-dealers. Price 10 cents.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, day and evening, free,
THE YOUROS COLLECTION OIL AND WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS.
Mr. Youros, leaving for Europe, offers his entire collection for sale by auction, without reserve, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 23 and 24.
The Brinley Library now on exhibition at Clinton Hall.

A.—BARKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
IMPORTANT SALE of PORCELAINS, "BISQUITS," FAIENCE, MAJOLICA, and BRONZES.
Also, STATUARY, to be sold at Auction, at Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty-st., on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, March 18, 19, and 20, at 2 o'clock, EACH DAY.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 7 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Arizona, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 6:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Amerique, via Havre; on Thursday, at 8 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Chester, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 9:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Jamaica, Colombia, and South Pacific ports leave New-York March 18. The mails for Bermuda leave New-York March 18. The mails for Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, Dominica, and Antigua leave New-York March 17. The mails for Hayti leave New-York March 18. The mails for Havana leave New-York March 18 and 20. The mails for Nassau leave New-York March 19 and 20. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York March 20. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York March 19 and 20. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York March 20. The mails for Mexico leave New-York March 20. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco April 10. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco April 10. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1880.

THIRTY-TWO YEARS AGO
DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced to the public, and it has never failed to give satisfaction. It cures every case of croup, if given when first attacked; also, diarrhœa, dysentery, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the back, chest, and limbs. No one giving it fair trial will ever be without it. Over 800 physicians use it in their practice. Although strong, it is guaranteed to be perfectly innocent to take internally. Sold by all the druggists at 25 cents and 50 cents.

ART—SCHENCK ART GALLERY.
Now on exhibition the most SUPERB COLLECTION of OIL-PAINTINGS (with the exception of the Carver and Harper) that has been offered in two years.
To be sold at Auction on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at 3 O'CLOCK, at No. 37 Nassau-st.

"OLD JUDGE" CIGARETTES.
We will pay $500 for the arrest and conviction of any person found guilty of refilling our "Old Judge" cigarette wrappers or packages with other cigarettes.
GOODWIN & CO., Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st., New-York.

NEW DESIGNS OF GAS-FIXTURES, Clocks, Bronzes, Lamps, and Ornamental Metal Work, artistic in styles of the best materials and workmanship, are offered by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., Nos. 836 and 838 Broadway.

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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law. Rooms No. 3 Evening Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, FOR APRIL.

CONTENTS.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY. By G. M. LUNGREN. Developing new views of Taxes, Rent, and the Land Question.
WHAT IS JUPITER DOING? By HENRY J. SLACK. (Illustrated.) Concerning the great outbreak that has lately occurred on this planet.
THE SCIENTIFIC ASPECT OF "FREE-WILL." By ALBERT J. LEFFINGWELL, M. D. Metaphysicians take particular notice.
EXPERIMENTAL LEGISLATION. By Prof. W. STANLEY JEVONS. A chapter of political philosophy that American politicians need to study. Entertaining for everybody.
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A LIVING HONEYCOMB.
SIZE OF BRAIN AND SIZE OF BODY. By E. W. R. Rich in interesting physiological facts.
THE TEXTILE PLANTS OF THE WORLD.
SKETCH OF DR. CHARLES F. CHANDLER. (With Portrait.)
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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 17.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81.	U. S. 6s C., '81.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.
$10,000....105¼	125,000....105½	20,000....106⅝
1,000....105⅝	100,000.b3.105½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 4s R., 1907.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.	U. S. 4½s C., '91.
$5,000....s.a.105¾	5,000....105⅞	10,000....107⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 4s R.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.	U. S. 6s R., '81.
$10,000....105¾	10,000....106⅛	4,000....105⅛

SALES TO 3 P. M.

N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d consol.	N. Y. C. & Hud.	Lake Erie & West.
$10,000.b3. 91¼	300....129⅛	700....35⅞
20,000....90½	100....129⅞	100....35⅞
10,000....90¾	Lake Shore.	100....b3. 35⅞
Mo., K. & T. 2ds.	100....107⅛	Manhattan.
10,000....68⅞	200....107⅝	100....51½
15,000....68	100....107⅞	400....51¾
20,000....68⅛	1400....108	100....b3. 51⅝
Mo., K. & T. con. as.	400....108⅛	300....51
10,000....101½	Illinois Central.	200....51¼
R., W. & O. 1st con.	100....101⅞	300....51⅝
5,000....69	100....101⅞	400....51⅞
Oregon & N. 1st.	15....102	100....51⅝
2,000....93	100....101⅞	1000....51¼
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	Union Pacific.	200....51⅜
1,000....sm. 86	300....90¼	100....51⅜
St. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. b.	100....90	Northern Pac. pf.
20,000....75	400....90⅜	100....55¾
Ind. Dec. & Spg. 1st	200....90⅞	Nash., C. & St. L.
1,000....108	Central of N. J.	100....83¾
L. E. & W. Ins.	600....83½	100....84
10,000....b3. 64	100....83¾	100....84⅛
Adams Express.	100....83⅝	Peo., Dec. & Evil's.
70....113¾	500....83⅞	200....s3. 25¾
American Express	100....84⅛	N. Y. Ont. & West.
200....59	100....s60. 83	88....26⅝
Little Pittsburg.	200....84	200....26⅝
125....8½	100....84⅛	Ohio Central.
25....8½	Michigan Central.	100....s3. 25
100....8½	100....s3. 90¾	400....24⅞
New Central Coal.	100....91	Oregon R. & N.
100....29⅞	100....91⅛	100....105
100....b3. 30	100....91⅛	50....105
100....29⅝	North-western.	St. L. & I. M. as.
Sutro Tunnel.	100....93⅞	300....58⅜
100....2⅞	100....93⅝	100....58⅜
Quicksilver pf.	100....93⅝	300....58
300....74	200....94	100....57⅞
100....74⅜	200....93⅞	300....57⅞
100....74⅜	400....94	200....57⅞
100....b3. 75	St. Paul.	300....57⅞
Cen. Arizona Min.	600....80¾	100....57⅞
200....8	100....81⅛	300....57⅞
Del. & Hudson.	800....81¼	100....57⅞
200....82¾	Alt. & T. H. pf.	300....57⅞
Atlantic & Pacific.	100....61	1100....57
200....42⅝	W., St. L. & Pac.	100....57
200....43	400....43⅞	600....56⅞
100....b3. 43¼	200....43⅝	100....56⅞
100....b30. 43⅝	Wab. S. L. & P. pf.	100....56⅞
Amer. Dist. Tel.	400....67⅞	200....56⅞
400....73	200....67⅞	300....56⅞
Western Union.	1100....68	200....57⅞
400....107	400....68⅛	100....57⅞
100....b3. 107⅛	300....68⅛	200....57⅞
100....b3. 107⅛	100....68⅞	100....57⅞
100....107⅛	Del., Lack. & W.	400....58
400....107⅞	1800....91⅞	Phila. & Reading.
600....107⅞	2000....91⅞	500....68⅞
100....107⅞	100....b30. 91⅞	300....68⅞
800....b3. 107⅞	100....91⅞	300....68⅞
C., C., C. & I.	1000....91⅞	300....68⅞
100....79	Central Pacific.	Rome & Watert'n.
Pacific Mail.	100....79	100....30
500....45¼	Chi., St. P. & Min.	St. P. & S. C. pf.
500....45	400....55	100....76½
800....44⅝	100....54⅞	100....76⅞
100....45⅜	Ches. & Ohio.	Han. & St. Jo.
100....45⅝	100....23½	600....36
700....45⅝	Ches. & O. 2d pf.	100....36⅞
200....45⅝	100....24⅞	100....36⅞
100....45⅝	C., St. L. & N. O.	300....36⅞
1100....46	100....38	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
100....46⅛	H. & Texas Cent.	100....69⅞
500....46⅛	100....81¼	600....70
400....46⅛	200....81½	200....70⅛
700....46⅝	45....80	Ohio & Miss.
300....46⅝	100....80¾	600....36⅞
300....46⅞	100....81⅛	300....36
N. Y., L. E. & W.	100....81⅜	800....36⅞
4500....43⅝	Ind., Bl. & West.	200....36⅞
600....b3. 43⅝	6....33	400....36⅞
1800....43⅝	Kansas & Texas.	1000....36⅞
1000....43⅝	500....42⅞	500....36⅞
800....43⅞	200....42⅞	300....37
1900....44⅛	400....42	100....b3. 37⅛
600....44⅛	300....41⅞	400....37⅛
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	400....43	Ohio & Miss. pf.
800....68⅞	900....43	17....72
Canada Southern.	100....43¼	C., C. & I. C.
400....66	Northern Pacific.	100....17⅛
200....65⅞	100....32⅞	600....s3. 17

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MARCH 17.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Gold Placer.	Great Eastern.	Climax.
2000beb10. .92	500.bc.s10. .37	1000.b.c.b20.2.45
100.beb.10. .93	700....b.c. .36	10....2.50
700....b.c. .92	500.ba.b30. .38	300.....b60.2.60
500....b.c. .92	1100....a.c. .37	300.a.c.s30.2.35
700....b.c. .93	Shamrock.	Granville.
1000beb60.1	200....a.c.1.05	500....b.c. .35
1000....b.c. .93	100....a.c.1.10	200.ac.b30. .37
100....b.c. .94	400....a.c.1.05	Dahlonega.
1000beb10. .95	200.ac.b30.1.10	100....b.c.c. .19
25....b.c. .90	400....a.c.1.05	Rappahannock.
25....b.c.1	500.ac.s60.1	500.bc.s30. .40
500..b.c.s3. .94	Leadville.	500..a.c.b3. .41
1500acs60. .93	100....b.c.3.35	1500....a.c. .41
1700....a.c. .93	700....a.c.3.35	Buckeye.
Consol. Pacific.	Lacrosse.	500.bc.b60. .41
100....b.c.2.15	500..b.c.b5. .50	1000acb15. .60
Bodie.	Calaveras.	Bukil.
120....b.c.7.50	600....b.c.1.60	200....b.c.3.50
100.bcb30.7.75	200....1.65	100..b.c.b3.3.50
50....b.c.7.50	100....a.c.1.60	Mariposa.
Imperial.	South Bulwer.	200....3
200....b.c. .50	300.bc.s30.1.35	South Hite.
American Flag.	100..b.c.b3.1.40	100....a.c. .70
200....b.c. .55	Findley.	Moose.
40....a.c.c. .60	1600....b.c. .64	1000....a.c.1.15
700....a.c. .56	100....b.c. .63	Bulwer.
500.ac.b30. .57	100....b.c. .64	500....a.c.3.88
California.	Green Mountain.	South Bodie.
100....b.c.3.35	100....s3.3.15	100....a.c. .70

WEDNESDAY, March 17—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was feverish in tone early in the day, when appearances indicated the possibility of a stringent working of the Money market. Prices declined ½ to 4 ₩ cent, Manhattan Elevated, Pacific Mail, the telegraph shares, and the South-western stocks leading the downward movement. During the afternoon the lower range of quotations induced free buying both *for the long and short account, under the influence* of which a sharp advance took place. The easier feeling in Money toward the close helped materially to assist the upward movement in values. The advance from the lowest point ranged from ½ to 2¼ ₩ cent, Pacific Mail, Iron Mountain, Manhattan Elevated, Kansas and Texas, Ohio and Mississippi, and Western Union being most conspicuous in the improvement.

The transactions aggregated 284,110 shares, including 46,625 Erie, 28,690 Pacific Mail, 21,020 Ohio and Mississippi, 19,220 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 16,900 Manhattan Elevated, 14,900 Iron Mountain, 13,600 Western Union, 13,600 New-Jersey Central, 12,250 North-west, 8,650 Wabash, 8,600 Kansas and Texas, 8,500 Sutro, 8,000 St. Paul, and 6,600 Lake Shore.

North-west common declined from 94 to 93½, and rose to 94¼; St. Paul common fell off from 81¼ to 80⅝, and recovered to 81¼; Lake Shore declined from 108 to 107½, and rose to 108⅛; Michigan Central declined from 91 to 90½, and rose to 91¼; Canada Southern fell off from 65⅝ to 65, advanced to 66¼, and reacted to 65½; Erie fell off from 44¼ to 43½, and preferred from 69 to 68½, but the former rallied to 44⅛; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 92 to 91¼, and closed at 91⅞; Delaware and Hudson, after selling down from 83⅜ to 82½, rallied to 83; New-Jersey Central declined from 85½ to 83⅝, and closed at 84; Reading fell off from 68⅝ to 68¼, and rose to 68⅞; New Central Coal sold at 29⅝@30; Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 36⅞ to 35⅝, and preferred from 70¾ to 69¾, with final sales at 36½ and 70½ respectively; Houston and Texas fell off from 81½ to 81, rose to 82¼, declined to 80, and recovered to 81½; Lake Erie and Western ranged between 35 and 35⅞, closing at 35¾; *Mobile and Ohio declined from 24½ to 23¾; Kansas and Texas* rose to 43½, fell off to 41⅞, and recovered to 43¼; Nashville and Chattanooga declined from 85½ to 83½, and rallied to 84½; Ohio and *Mississippi fell off from 36⅝ to 35⅞, and rose* to 47¼; St. Paul and Sioux City preferred declined from 77½ to 76¼; Wabash sold at 43⅜@43⅝; the preferred declined from 68⅜ to 67½, and recovered to 68⅜; Iron Mountain declined from 59¼ to 56, and recovered to 58; Union Pacific rose from 90¼ to 90¾, fell off to 90, and rallied to 90½; Central Pacific declined from 80⅜ to 79; Manhattan Elevated declined from 54 to 50, recovered to 52¼, and closed at 51⅝; New-York Elevated sold at 124; Metropolitan at 116½@116; Pacific Mail declined from 46½ to 44⅝, and rose to 46⅞; Western Union dropped from 108¼ to 106, and recovered to 107¾; Atlantic and Pacific fell off to 42½, and rallied to 43; New-York Central sold at 129½@129⅜; Rock Island at 154½; Illinois Central at 101⅞@102. Among mining stocks, Quicksilver common declined to 19, while the preferred rose to 75; Sutro was active, and fell off to 2⅞; Little Pittsburg sold at 8⅛@8⅜; Central Arizona at 8; Standard fell off from 31¼ to 30½, and rallied to 30⅞.

The Money market was active and rather close early in the day, and borrowers on call, in some instances, were obliged to pay as high as one-sixteenth of 1 ₩ cent, in addition to legal interest. The majority of loans, however, on pledge of acceptable stock collaterals, were effected at 6 ₩ cent. During the afternoon the supply of capital increased largely, and the rates for call loans declined to 3@4 ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5@6 ₩ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, buying ⅛, selling ¼; New-Orleans, commercial, 1@1.25 discount, bank 2.50 premium; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago, 50c. discount, and Boston, 25c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London a shade higher, at 97¾@97⅞ for money, and 97⅞@98 for the account. In United States Government bonds, new 4s were quoted at 108½, ex dividend; new 4½s declined ¼ ₩ cent, to 110; and new 5s ⅛ ₩ cent, to 105⅛. American railway securities were dull and generally lower; Erie common declined from 45½ to 45, and recovered to 45¼; do. consolidated Seconds fell off from 93 to 92, and recovered to 92½; Reading declined from 35½ to 35; New-Jersey Central stock from 87@89 to 86@88; do. consolidated Firsts from 108, ex interest, to 107½; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 63½ to 62½, and do. Seconds from 27¼ to 26¼. India Council bills were allotted at an advance of 1-16d. ₩ rupee. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 82f. 40c. Exchange on London was quoted at 25f. 29c.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet and without essential change. Bankers' bills sold at $4 84¾@$4 85 for 60 days, and $4 87¾@$4 88 for demand. Cables at $4 88¼@$4 88½, and commercial at $4 83@$4 83½.

The proposals to sell bonds to the Government for the sinking fund to-day amounted in the aggregate to $11,307,350, at the following prices: Sixes of 1880, from 103.85 to 104; 6s of 1881, from 105.37½ to 106.62, and 5s of 1881, from 103.13 to 103.61. The Secretary of the Treasury accepted bids for $2,000,000, as follows: Fives of 1881, from 103.13 to 103.18, and 6s of 1881, from 105.37½ to 105.44.

Government bonds were weak, and a fraction lower. The decline was due to the large offerings of bonds to the Treasury at or below the current market prices. Sales were also induced early in the day by the stringency in Money. The chief activity was in the new 4 ₩ cents. and the 6s of 1881. Railroad mortgages were irregular on a moderate volume of business. Erie consolidated Seconds declined from 90½ to 90, and recovered to the former figure at the close; do. consolidated gold 7s sold at 117, and funded 5s at 84½@84¾; Kansas and Texas Firsts declined from 102⅝ to 101½; do. Seconds rose to 67, fell off to 66, and rallied to 66½; Texas Pacific incomes dropped from 74 to 72; Chesapeake and Ohio, Series B, declined to 68¾; do., currency 6s, to 43; New-Jersey Central Firsts to 116; do. consolidated do. to 106; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts to 57; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Firsts to 69; Iron Mountain Firsts preferred incomes to 91, and Seconds do. to 81⅝; Ohio and Mississippi Seconds advanced to 118, and C. C. and I. C. supplementary to 82. State Bonds were quiet and firm.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
New-York, March 17, 1880.

Receipts	$2,287,785 86
Payments	485,519 07
Balance, coin	104,763,705 13
Balance, notes	5,586,084 63

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 17.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅛	105⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅝	107⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅜
Adams Express	112	112
American Express	60¼	59
Albany and Susquehanna	107½	107⅞
Alton and Terre Haute	22½	22½
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	63	63½
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	43⅝	43⅝
American District Telegraph	75	73
Boston Water Power	16¼	16¼
Boston Air Line	50⅝	50
Boston Land Company	11¼	11¼
B., C. R. and Northern	65	65
Canton	58½	58½
Canada Southern	65¾	65½
Climax Mining	2½	2½
Caribou Mining	2½	2¾
Central Arizona	9	8
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	38	38
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	79	78
Chesapeake and Ohio	23½	23½
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	32¾	32¾
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	25	24¾
C. C. and I. C.	17¼	17
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	142½	142½
Chicago and Alton	106½	106½
Chicago and Alton pref.	117	117
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	55½	54¼
Chicago and North-west	93⅞	94⅛
Chicago and North-west pref.	106¼	106⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	81	81¼
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	104½	104¼
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	155	154½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	110⅞	110⅞
Consolidation Coal	34	34
Cumberland Coal	65	65
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	92¼	91⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	83⅜	82⅞
Excelsior Mining	20	20
Frankfort and Kokomo	22½	22½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	36⅝	36½
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	70¾	70½
Harlem	180	180
Homestake Mining	34	34
Houston and Texas	81½	81½
Illinois Central	102	101¾
Indianapolis, Bloomington and West	35⅛	35½
Central Pacific	80½	79
Ohio Central	25	24½
Keokuk and Des Moines	15	15
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	35	35
Lake Shore	107⅞	108⅛
Lake Erie and Western	35⅞	35¾
La Plata	...	2
Louisville and Nashville	155	154½
Little Pittsburg	8⅝	8⅝
Lou., N. Alb. and Chicago	98	98
Manhattan Railroad	54	51⅝
Mariposa	...	3½
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	11½	11½
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	8	8
Metropolitan Railroad	116	116
Michigan Central	91¼	91¼
Mobile and Ohio	24½	23¾
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	43⅞	43¼
Morris and Essex	108	108
Maryland Coal	26	26
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	85¼	84½
New Central Coal	29⅞	29⅞
New-Jersey Central	85⅜	84¼
New-York Central	129⅞	129⅜
New-York and New-Haven	156½	156½
New-York Elevated	123¼	124
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	44⅝	44⅛
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	69	68⅞
Northern Pacific	32⅞	32⅞
Northern Pacific pref.	55½	55⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	36⅞	37¼
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	75	72
Oregon Railway and Navigation	105	105
Pacific Mail	45⅞	46⅞
Panama	188	188
Pennsylvania	210	210
Philadelphia and Reading	68¾	68⅞
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	118	118
Pullman Palace Car Company	118½	118½
Quicksilver	*20*	*19½*
Quicksilver pref.	73½	75
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	33	30
Rensselaer and Saratoga	119	119
Standard Mining	31	30⅞
Sutro Tunnel	3	2⅞
St. Louis and San Francisco	42½	42⅛
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	58	57⅞
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	81	80
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	59⅜	58
St. Paul and Sioux City	41½	41⅞
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	78	76¼
New-York, Ontario and Western	27⅛	26¾
Union Pacific	90¼	90½
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	44	43⅝
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	68⅜	68⅜
Wells-Fargo Express	106	108
Western Union Telegraph	108	107¾
United States Express	49	49

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American Express	59¼	59	325
Alton & Terre Haute pref.	63½	63½	100
Atl. and Pacific Tel.	43¼	42½	3,100
American Dis. Telegraph	74	73	452
Boston Air Line	50	50	100
Canada Southern	66¼	65	2,100
Climax Mining	2⅝	2⅝	100
Central Arizona	8	8	200
Chic., St. Louis and N. O.	38½	38	500
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	79	78½	600
Chesapeake and Ohio	23⅞	23¼	1,700
Ches. and Ohio 2d pref.	24⅞	24⅜	300
Col. Chic. and Ind. Cen.	17⅞	17	700
Chicago, St. Paul and M.	55⅛	54⅞	600
Chicago and North-west	94	93½	12,250
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul	81¼	80⅝	7,500
C., M. and St. Paul pref.	104½	104¼	200
Chi., R. I. and Pacific	154½	154½	200
Central Pacific	80⅝	79	725
Del., Lack. and West.	92	91¼	19,220
Del. and Hudson Canal	83⅜	82½	1,300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	36⅞	35⅝	2,525
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	70¾	69¾	1,900
Houston and Texas	82¼	80	1,345
Illinois Central	102	101⅞	1,270
Lake Shore	108⅛	107½	6,600
Lake Erie and Western	35⅞	35	2,800
Louisville & Nashville	155	154½	410
Little Pittsburg	8⅜	8⅛	3,920
Manhattan Railroad	54	50	16,900
Marietta and C. 1st pref.	*11½*	*11½*	*300*
Metropolitan Railroad	116½	116	565
Michigan Central	91¼	90½	2,300
Mobile and Ohio	24½	23¾	850
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	43½	41⅞	8,600
Nash., Chat. and St. L.	*85½*	*83½*	*2,900*
New Central Coal	30	29⅝	900
New-Jersey Central	85½	83⅝	13,600
New-York Central	129½	129⅜	1,550
New-York Elevated	124	124	338
New-York, L. E. & West.	44¼	43½	46,025
N. Y., L. E. & West. pref.	69	68	600
Northern Pacific	33	32⅞	300
Northern Pacific pref.	55½	55¼	265
Ohio and Mississippi	37¼	35⅞	20,800
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	75	74	720
Ontario and Western	27⅛	26¾	2,385
Ohio Central	25	24¾	500
Pacific Mail	46⅞	44⅝	28,690
Oregon R. and Nav.	105	105	271
Peoria, Dec. and Evans.	25⅞	25¼	500
Phila. and Reading	68⅞	68¼	3,800
Quicksilver	19⅝	19	500
Quicksilver pref.	75	73½	4,000
R., Wat. & Ogdensburg	30	30	300
Standard Mining	31¼	30½	1,205
Sutro Tunnel	3	2⅞	8,500
St. Louis and San Fran.	42½	42	500
St. L. and San F. 1st pref.	81	80	300
St. Louis and Iron M.	59¼	56	14,900
St. P. and S. City	41½	41⅞	300
St. P. and S. City pref.	77½	76¼	700
Union Pacific	90⅞	90	2,224
W., St. L. and Pacific	43⅝	43⅜	1,800
W., St. L. and Pacific pref.	68⅜	67½	6,850
Wells-Fargo Express	108	107½	200
Western Union Tel.	108¼	106	13,600
Total sales			284,110

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	..@485¼	484¼@485
Demand	..@488¼	487¼@488
Cable transfers	..@489	488¼@488½
Commercial	.. ..	483 @483½
Commercial, 3 days	.. ..	485 @485½
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@520	519⅜@520⅝
Demand	515⅝@517½	515⅝@516⅞
Cable transfers	..@515	..@515⅝
Commercial	..@ ..	522½@523⅛
Commercial, 3 days	..@ ..	520⅝@521¼
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@519⅜	519⅜@520
Demand	516¼@517½	517½@518¾
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	520 @520⅝	520⅝@521¼
Demand	517½@518⅛	518⅛@518¾
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	93 @ 93⅛	94⅛@ 95
Demand	95⅛@ 95⅝	95⅝@ 95¾
Commercial	..@ ..	93½@ 94⅛
Commercial, 3 days	..@ ..	95 @ 95⅛

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$116,020,380
Balances	4,670,173

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	*103⅞*	*104*
United States 6s, 1880, coupons	103⅞	104
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105¼	105½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	105¼	105½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103	103⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	103	103⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅛	107¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅛	107¼
United States 4s, 1907, registered	105⅞	106
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	105⅞	106⅛
United States currency 6s, 1895	125	.....
United States currency 6s, 1896	125	.....
United States currency 6s, 1897	125	.....
United States currency 6s, 1898	125	.....
United States currency 6s, 1899	125	.....

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	62½	N. C. N. C. R. '83-4-5	115
Ala., class A, sm	60	N. C. N. C. R., 7s c.off.	95
Ala., class B, 5s	91	N. C. N. C. R., 1. O.	115
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	8	N. C. N. C. R., 7s c.off	95
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	8	N. C. f. a., '66-1900	11
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	8	N. C. f. a., '68-98	11
Conn. 6s, '83-4	106	N. C. n. J. J., '92-8	18
Ga. 6s, '80-86	100	N. C. n. A. O.	18
Ga. 7s, n.	110	N. C. C. R.	4
Ga. 7s, ind.	109¾	N. C. sp. t. cl. 1 '98-9	4
Ga. 7s, g.	114	N. C. sp. t. cl. 2	3½
Ill. s.	100	N. C. sp. t. cl. 3	3½
La. 7s, cn. '14	50½	S. C. 6s, a. M. '23, '69, nf	5
Mich. 6s	108	Tenn. 6s, o., '90-2-8	39½
Mich. 7s	115	T. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	31½
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	101	Tenn. 6s, n. s., n. s. '14	31
Mo. 6s, due '86	108	Va. 6s, o.	21
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	108	Va. 6s, n. '66	21
Mo. 6s, A. or U., due 92	108	Va. 6s, n. '67	21
Mo. 6s, fd., due '94-5	108	Va. 6s, cn.	75
Mo. H. & S. J., due '86	106½	Va. 6s, xmc.	55
Mo. H. & S. J., due '87	106	Va. 6s, def.	8⅞
N. C. 6s, o.	29½	Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24	94½
N. C. 6s, A. O.	29½		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. & O. 1st 6s P. br.	119	L. E. & W. 1st 6s	98½
B. H. & E. 1st 7s	57	L. B. & M. 1st 6s	98⅜
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	89	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	103¾
C. O. 6s g. s. B. int. d.	68	Mich. C. cn. 7s	119⅝
C. & O. 6s, cur. in. d.	43½	Mich. C. 1st 8s s. f.	110
C. & A. 1st 7s	116	Mo., K. & T. cn. as.	101¼
C. & A. s. f. 6s	107	H. & C. M. 7s 1st	108½
St. L. J. & C. 1st 7s	113	M. & O. n. 8s	101
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	109	N. O. & St. L. 1st 7s	113½
K. & D. M. 1st 5s	96½	N. Y. C. 6s '83	106
K. & D. M. 5s, sm	97	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	125
C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s	116½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	125
C. R. of N. J. cn. 7s as	106	Hud. R. 7s 2d s. f.	109
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s as	105	Ca. R. 1st int. g. 5 to 5	91
C. R. of N. J. adj. 7s	108½	Harlem 1st 7s c.	125
L. & W. cn. gtd. as	97	Harlem 1st 7s r.	125
A. D. & I. 7s	111	N. Y. Elev. 1st 7s	119
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. d.	125⅞	O. & M. cn. s. f. 7s	114
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. d.	113	O. & M. cn. 7s	114
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ g. R. d.	115	O. & M. cn. 2d 7s	117⅛
M. & St. P. 1st La C. d. 7s	112	O. & M. 1st Sp. div. 7s	75½
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. 7s	112	Ohio C. 1st 6s	90
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. 7s	109	P. D. & E. 1st 6s	95½
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D. 7s	109	O. P. C. & O. 1st 6s	105
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s	114½	C. P. 1. g. 6s	105
M. & St. P. cn. s. f. 7s	108	W. P. 6s	109½
M. & St. P. 2d 7s	109	S. P. of Cal. 1st 6s	100½
M. & St. P. & W. d. 1st 6s	100¼	U. P. 1st 6s	113½
C. & N. W. s. f. 7s	109	U. P. l. g. 7s	113⅝
C. & N. W. int. 7s	108	U. P. s. f. 8s	115
C. & N. W. cn. 7s	122	U. P. r. 8s	114
C. & N. W. s. g. 7s	115¼	U. P. c. t. 6s	103⅝
C. & N. W. n. g. 7s	116½	P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	105
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	110	P. R. of Mo. 2d 7s	109
C. & M. 1st 7s	114	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, cl. A	96
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, s. f.	117½	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, cl. C	74
C., C., C. & I. cn. 7s	109¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, cl. B	75¼
C. S. L. & N. O. 1st cn. 7s	107	S. P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	101½
D., L. & W. 2d 7s	101¼	K. P. 1st 6s, 95, c. c.	115
D., L. & W. 7s	116½	K. P. 1st 6s, 96, c. c.	116
S. B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	115	K. P. 1st 7s, L. br. s. c.	110
M. & E. 2d 7s	115	K. P. 1st 7s, L. g. s. c.	115
M. & E. 7s of 1900	104¼	K. P. 2d 7s, '86 c. c.	110
M. & E. cnr. 7s	113	K. P. inc. c. No. 11	78
M. & E. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	109½	K. P. inc. s. No. 16	78
D. & H. 1st 7s, '84	105½	K. P. D. div. 6s as. s. s.	108½
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91	108	K. P. D. div. 6s as.	99½
D. & H. c. 7s	112	K. P. D. div. 1st cn. 6s	95
D. & H. r. 7s	112	T. & P. 1. g. s. f. r. 7s	72½
D. & H. 1st P. div. c. 7s	112	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s	128½
D. & H. 1st P. div. r. 7s	112	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d 7s	116½
A. & S. 1st 7s	110	C. & P. cn. s. f. 7s	119
A. & S. 2d 7s	110	C. & P. 4th cn. s. f. 6s	108½
A. & S. 3d 7s	104	C. C. & I. C. 1st cn. 7s	81½
Erie 2d ext. 5s	105	C. C. & I. C. 1st t. c. s. as	81½
Erie 3d ext. 7s	105	P. & R. c. 6s, 1971	80
Erie 4th ext. 7s	104¼	P. & R. c. 6s	80
Erie 5th ext. 7s	110	P. & R. r. 7s	80
Erie 1st cn. g. 7s	117½	P. & R. r. 7s, 1911	80
Long Dock 7s	115	P. & R. inc. c. 7s	80
B., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s	122	St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s	113½
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cn. f. c. 7s	116	St. L. & I. M. 2d 7s	103
H. & St. J. 8s, cv.	106	St. L. & I. M. C. & F. 1st 7s	108½
H. & T. C. 1st M. L. 7s	109	St. L. & I. M. C. & T. 1st 7s	102
H. & T. C. 1st W. d. 7s	106	St. L. A. & T. H. 2d pf. 7s	102
H. & T. C. 2d M. L. 8s	114	St. L. A. & T. H. 2d in. 7s	92
H. & T. C. inc. & ind. 7s	97	B. & S. I. 1st 8s	115
D. & S. C. 1st 7s	103	St. P., M. & M. 1st 7s	180
D. & S. C. 2d div. 7s	110	T. P. & W. p. c. r. 1st W. d.	109
C. F. & M. 1st 7s	103	T. P. & W. 1st p. l. for 2d.	67
L. B. & W. 1st pf. 7s	114	T. P. & W. 1st p. l. for on.	65
L. B. & W. 1st 3-4-5-6s	74	T. & W. 1st ext. 7s	108⅝
L. B. & W. 2d 3-4-5-6s	63	T. & W. 1st St. L. d. 7s	105½
L. D. & S. 1st 7s	102½	T. & W. 2d ext. 7s	104
L. S. M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7s	111	T. & W. eq. 7s	41
C. & T. s. f. 7s	108½	T. & W. cn. cv. 7s	99½
C. & T. n. 7s	110	Gt. W. 2d 7s	104
C. P. & A. 7s	116	Q. & T. 1st 7s	105
K. & W. P. 1st 7s	115	St. L. K. & N. O. d. 1st 7s	112
L. S. cn. c. 1st 7s	123	St. L. K. & N. S. C. b. 1st 7s	106½
L. S. cn. r. 1st 7s	122½	N. Mo. 1st 7s	115
L. S. cn. c. 2d 7s	117¼	W. U. c. 7s, 1900	115
L. S. cn. r. 2d	117	W. U. r. 7s, 1900	115
L. & N. cn. 7s	115	S. Y. W. W. 1st 6s	100
L. & N. 2d 7s, g.	105½	O. R. & N. 1st 6s	92¼
L. & N., C. br. 7s	110		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 17.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	121	122
United Railroads of New-Jersey	159½	160
Pennsylvania Railroad	52	52½
Reading Railroad	34⅛	34¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	51⅞	52
Catawissa Railroad preferred	50	50½
Northern Pacific Railroad	32	33
Northern Pacific Railroad preferred	55⅞	56
Northern Central Railroad	32¼	32½
Lehigh Navigation	36⅞	37
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	18⅛	19
Hestonville Railway	22½	23
Philadelphia and Erie	17	17¼

The following are the comparative earnings of the Milwaukee and Saint Paul Road for the second week in March: 1880, $194,000; 1879, $143,743; increase, $50,257.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 17.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	8½	Julia Consolidated	1¼
Alta	3	Justice	1¾
Argenta	11-16	Jackson	4
Belcher	5⅛	Leeds	19-32
Best & Belcher	9¼	Leopard	2⅝
Bullion	4½	Mexican	13⅞
Bodie	7⅜	Martin White	5
Belle Isle	1¼	Mono	7
Bechtel	2	Mammoth	1¾
Boston Consolidated	1	McClinton	¾
Black Hawk	11-16	Manhattan	1
Belvidere	2½	Northern Belle	18
California	3	North Bonanza	⅞
Chollar	5	Noonday	⅞
Consolidated Virginia	3⅞	Ophir	17⅞
Crown Point	3	Oro	1¼
Consolidated Pacific	2¾	Overman	5¼
Caledonia	1½	Potosi	4
Dudley	13-16	Savage	5⅛
Eureka Consolidated	17⅛	Sierra Nevada	21⅛
Exchequer	3	South Bulwer	1⅞
Gould & Curry	5	Silver King	17⅞
Grand Prize	1⅛	Syndicate	1¾
Goodshaw	11-32	Silver Hill	29-32
Hale & Norcross	5⅞	Tioga	2⅜
Hillside	27-32	Union Consolidated	35
Imperial	¾	Wales	3⅜
Independence	1	Yellow Jacket	7⅝

The Black Hawk Mining Company has levied an assessment of 25 cents.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	16¼	Cin., San. & Clev.	15
Boston Land	10⅞	Eastern R. R.	41⅞
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	115½	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	114	Calumet & Hecla	245
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	134	Copper Falls	13½
Atch. & Top. l. 8s	134	Duncan Silver	3½
Eastern R. R. 3½s. n.	92½	Franklin	21¼
Hartford & Erie 7s	57½	International	15
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	135	Pewabic	21⅝
Boston & Albany R. R.	142⅞	Quincy	40½
Boston & Maine R. R.	125	Ridge	7½
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	140½	Silver Islet	1½
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	66⅞	Madison Copper Mine	3

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 17, 1880.

Trade in horned Cattle this morning was slow, at a further reduction of $1 ₩ head on the values of last Monday. Quality ranged from coarse to good, and was in general fair. From 54 to 57 lb. was allowed net; general sales on 56 lb. net. The markets, as above reported, closed weak at 1 P. M., several car-loads being held over. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 8c.@10⅜c. ₩ lb., weights 5¾ to 11¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards sales were effected at 7¼c.@10⅜c. ₩ lb., weights 4½ to 11 cwt. Milch Cows unchanged in value and in moderate demand at our last quotations. Bobs sold at $2 50 ₩ head and 5c.@6c. ₩ lb.; Veals at 6c.@8½c. ₩ lb. The tone of trade in Sheep and Lambs was better than on Monday last; the arrivals were moderate and the markets closed steady. Sheep sold at 5¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.; Lambs, 8c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. The flocks above reported were in the aggregate good, varying from coarse to choice. One car-load of Hogs was held on sale on live weight. City Dressed opened at 6⅛c.@6¼c. ₩ lb.; market Pigs, 6½c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 596 Illinois Steers: 344 head, 10c. ₩ lb., 198 head, 10¼c. ₩ lb., 59 head, 10⅜c. ₩ lb., weights 7½, 8½ to 9 cwt.; 7 Bulls, 1,836 lb., 4¾c. ₩ lb. E. C. Coen sold on commission 8 Oxen, 9¼c.@9⅜c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head on 6 head, weights 8½ to 11¼ cwt.; for self 94 Illinois Steers: 34 head, 9c. ₩ lb., 37 head, 9¾c. ₩ lb., 12 head, 10c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, 21 head, 10¼c.@10⅜c. ₩ lb., weights 6½, 7½ to 8½ cwt. C. Kahn sold on commission 14 still-fed Bulls, 1,486 lb., 4¾c. ₩ lb.; 3 Bulls, 1,490 to 1,975 lb., 4c.@4⅜c. ₩ lb.; 2 Oxen, 8c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 10 Kentucky Steers, 9c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. F. Joseph sold for self 334 Illinois Steers: 68 head, 9c. ₩ lb., 87 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb., 87 head, 9½c. ₩ lb., 19 head, 9¾c. ₩ lb., 67 head, 10c. ₩ lb., 51 head, 10¼c. ₩ lb., with $76 50 off the herd and $37 on the herd, weights 5¾, 6¾ to 8½ cwt. D. Weizel sold for L. Weizel 193 Illinois Steers: 31 head, 8¾c. ₩ lb., 95 head, 9c. ₩ lb., 77 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb., with $70 on the herd, weights 5¾, 6¾ to 7½ cwt. Vogel & Regenstein sold for Meyer & Regenstein 1 Dry Cow, 1,440 lb., 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 232 Illinois Steers: 50 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb., 118 head, 9½c. ₩ lb., 59 head, 10¼c. ₩ lb., with $40 off and $37 on the herd, weights 7 to 8¼ cwt. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 3 Calves, 265 lb., 5c. ₩ lb.; 21 Veals, 126 to 177 lb., 8c. ₩ lb.; 330 State Sheep, 93 to 93½ lb., $6 90@$7 12½ ₩ cwt.; 164 Illinois Sheep, 104 lb., $7 30 ₩ cwt.; 247 Ohio Sheep, 95 to 102 lb., $7 00@$7 40 ₩ cwt.; 142 Canada Sheep, 100 lb., $7 40 ₩ cwt.; 388 State Lambs, 65 to 73 lb., 8c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. Dillenback & Dewey sold 6 Bobs at $2 50 ₩ head; 6 Bobs, 92 to 101 lb., 5c.@6c. ₩ lb.; 14 head, 120 to 163 lb., 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb.; 17 Veals, 152 to 169 lb., 8c.@8¼c. ₩ lb.; 179 Western Sheep, 96 lb., 7¾c. ₩ lb.; 163 State Sheep, 102 lb., $7 40 ₩ cwt.; 155 Canada Lambs, 76 lb., 8¼c. ₩ lb.; 40 State Lambs, 79 lb., 8¼c. ₩ lb. Kirby & Co. sold 166 Ohio Sheep, 105 lb., $7 30 ₩ cwt.; 156 Michigan Sheep, 108 lb., 7¼c. ₩ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for Jocelyn & Co. 86 Ohio Steers: 14 head, 9⅛c. ₩ lb., 56 head, 9¾c. ₩ lb., 14 head, 10¼c. ₩ lb., weights 5¾, 6¾ to 8¾ cwt.; for Huff & Co. 30 Ohio Steers: 5 head, 10⅛c. ₩ lb., 25 head, 10⅛c. ₩ lb., with 50c. off ₩ head on 10 head, weights 7 to 7¾ cwt.; for A. Gillespie 33 Illinois Steers: 22 head, 10⅛c. ₩ lb., 6 head, 10⅜c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head, weights 8⅛, 8½ to 9¼ cwt.; for A. Sondheimer 7 Bulls, 1,390 to 1,540 lb., 4c.@4⅛c. ₩ lb.; 4 Oxen, 8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 9¾ cwt.; 47 Maryland Steers: 19 head, 8¾c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head, 10 head, 9¼c. ₩ lb., 18 head, 10¼c. ₩ lb., weights 5⅛, 8¼ to 7 cwt. W. Riegel sold for self and Morris 327 Illinois Steers at an average of 9¾c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, average weight 8¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold for A. Vogel 65 Missouri Steers, 9⅛c.@9⅝c. ₩ lb., weights 5⅝ to 7¼ cwt.; for self 163 Illinois Steers: 70 head, 9⅜c.@9⅝c. ₩ lb., 34 head, 9⅝c.@10c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 7¾ cwt.; also, $6 off and $88 on the herd. S. O'Donnell sold for S. W. Allerton 79 Illinois Steers, 9¾c.@10c. ₩ lb., with 50c. off ₩ head on 55 head, weights 6½ to 7 cwt. D. G. Culver sold for S. W. Allerton 99 Illinois Steers: 63 head, 9½c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head, 36 head, 9¾c. ₩ lb., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt.; for Meyer & Housman 2 Oxen and 1 dry Cow, 1,415 lb., 3⅜c.@4½c. ₩ lb.; 20 Virginia Steers, 7¾c.@8c. ₩ lb., weights 4½ cwt., strong to 7 cwt. Newton & Holmes sold 10 Oxen, 8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 15 Ohio Steers, 9¼c.@9¾c.@10¼c. ₩ lb., with $6 off on five head, sold at top rate, weight 6¾ to 7 cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 100 Illinois Steers: 32 head, 8¾c. ₩ lb., 34 head, 9¼c.@9⅝c. ₩ lb., 34 head, 10c. ₩ lb., with $37 off, and $44 75 on the herd, weights 5¾ to 7 cwt.; 3 Bulls, 1,733 lb., 4⅛c. ₩ lb. J. F. Sadler sold on commission 31 Bulls, still-fed, 1,510 lb., 4¾c. ₩ lb.; 48 Kentucky Steers: 21 head, 9c. ₩ lb., 27 head, 9¾c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head, weights 7 to 7½ cwt.; 136 Kansas Steers: 37 head, 8¾c. ₩ lb., 98 head, 10¼c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head on 66 head and $16 on 32 head, weights 5½ to 7½ cwt.; 61 Illinois Steers, 9⅝c., with 43 head, to 10c. ₩ lb., weights 8 to 8¼ cwt.; 1 Ox, 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 11 cwt.; 65 Ohio Steers: 33 head, 9¼c.@9⅝c. ₩ lb., 32 head, 10⅛c. ₩ lb., weights 5½ to 7 cwt.; 167 Pennsylvania Sheep, 150¼ to 156 lb., 7c.@7⅝c. ₩ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 488 Illinois Sheep: 350 head, 93¾ to 98 lb., 6¾c.@7c. ₩ lb.; 138 head, 120¾ to 140¼ lb., 7⅛c.@7¼c. ₩ lb.; 145 Missouri Steers, 111 lb., scant, 7¾c. ₩ lb.; 169 Ohio Sheep, 104¾ lb., 7⅜c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,564 head of horned Cattle, 135 Cows, 565 Veals and Calves, 2,816 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,224 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,017 head of horned Cattle, 1,641 Sheep and Lambs, 3,342 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending March 15, 1880: 3,073 head of horned Cattle, 26 Cows, 27 Calves, 7,454 Sheep and Lambs, 5,391 Hogs, 79 Mules.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head; total for the week thus far, 9,825 head; for the same time last week, 8,595 head; consigned through, 435 cars; market firm, and fair demand for good grades; other grades dull, weak, and lower; offerings mainly of fair to medium quality; sales of good to choice Steers at $4 70@$5 15; fair to medium, $4 15@$4 55; light butchers, $3 65@$4; stockers and feeders lower; stockers, $3@$3 50; fair to choice feeders, $3 65@$3 80; choice Canada, $5 75@$5 85; Oxen, common to choice, $3 75@$4 75; Bulls, stock to choice fat, $2 20@$3 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,600 head; total for the week thus far, 13,600 head; for the same time last week, 9,500 head; consigned through, 15 cars; market moderately active and higher; offerings mainly of fair to medium quality; only light proportion of choice stock; sales of fair to good Western Sheep at $5 20@$5 60; choice, $6 75@$6 85; Western Lambs, fair to good, $5 75@$7; one deck of extra brought $7 75; best grades disposed of. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,750 head; total for the week thus far, 20,685 head; for the same time last week, 21,000 head; consigned through, 111 cars; good demand, and prices a shade higher; market quiet, owing to light supply; sales of light Yorkers at $4 60@$4 70; choice heavy do., $4 75@$4 85; medium and heavy grades, $4 80@$4 92½; choice heavy straight, $4 90@$5; fair to good ends, $4 35@$4 70; coarse to common, $3 15@$4 25; Pigs, $4 20@$4 40; all sold.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Hogs active and firm at opening; declined 5c.@10c.; Yorkers to Baltimores, $4 20@$4 40; mixed packing, $4@$4 25; butchers' to fancy, $4 45@$4 60; receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 4,300 head. Cattle—Supply good and almost of light and medium Steers, which were slow and lower, ruling at $4@$4 40; coarse fat Steers were also slow at $4 50@$4 75; choice to fancy scarce and wanted at $5@$5 20; stockers and feeders, $2 25@$4; mixed butchers' stuff dull; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,100 head. Sheep steady and unchanged; supply light and little done; receipts, 400 head; shipments, 600 head.

CHICAGO, March 17.—*The Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 27,000 head; shipments, 7,000 head; market quiet but steady; light grades neglected; mixed packing, $4 25@$4 40; light, $4 30@$4 50; choice heavy, $4 50@$4 75. Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market opened slow but ruled fairly active and unchanged; shipping, $4@$5 25; butchers' fairly active but steady; Cows, $2@$3; Bulls, $2 25@$3 80; Oxen, $3 50@$4 25; Texans, $3 80@$4 15; stockers, $3 00@$4. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 1,300 head; market active and all sold at yesterday's prices, $5@$6 40.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., March 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 612 head of through and 129 head of local stock; supply fair; no perceptible change in prices; trade slow, but all sold; best shipping, $5@$5 25; fair to good butchers', $4 15@$4 85; common, $50 to 1,000 lb., $3 25@$3 90; stockers, as to quality, $3@$3 75; fat Bulls and Cows, $2 75@$3 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,365 head; Yorkers, $4 60@$4 80; Philadelphias, $5@$5 10. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100 head; selling slow at $5@$6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 17.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring $1 18¾, cash; $1 18⅛@$1 18¼, April; $1 19¼, May. No. 3 do., $1 08½@$1 09; Rejected, 90c. Corn dull, weak, and lower; fresh, 37⅛c., regular, 35¼c., cash; 35⅛c.@35⅞c., April; 39¼c.@39⅜c., May; Rejected, 35c. Oats active but lower, at 29¾c., cash and April; 33¾c., May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley stronger at 77½c.@80c. Pork active but lower at $11 10, cash; $11 12½@$11 15, April; $11 25@$11 27½, May. Lard active but lower at $7 07½@$7 10, cash and April; $7 15@$7 17½, May. Bulk-meats easier; Shoulders, 4c.; Short Rib, $6 55; Short Clear, $6 75. Eggs, 9½c.@10c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 16,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 299,000 bushels; Oats, 55,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 222,000 bushels; Oats, 53,000 bushels; Rye, 3,100 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels. At the Close—Wheat irregular at $1 19, March; $1 17⅞@$1 17¾, April; $1 19, May. Corn dull and lower at 35c. bid, April; 39c. bid, May. Oats dull and lower, at 29½c., April; 33¾c., May. Pork easier and 5c. lower. Lard easier and 2½c. lower.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 17.—Flour quiet but steady; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 75@$6; Treble do., $6@$6 25; high grades, $6 25@$6 87½. Corn quiet and weak at 54c.@57c. Oats scarce and firm at 47c. Corn-meal quiet and weak at $2 40@$2 45. Hay dull; prime, $22@$23. Pork quiet but steady at $12 75. Lard steady; Refined, tierce, 7⅝c.; keg, 8¼c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, loose, $4 30; packed, $4 35@$4 40; *Clear Rib, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c.@7¼c.* Bacon steady, with a good demand; Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8¼c. Sugar-cured Hams in good demand; canvased, 8¼c.@10c. Whisky dull; Western Rectified, $1 05@$1 10. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13½c.@16½c. Sugar firmer; common to good common, 7c.@7¼c.; fair to fully fair, 7⅛c.@7½c.; prime to choice, 7¾c.@8⅛c.; Yellow Clarified, 8⅛c.@8⅞c. Molasses in good demand; common, 30c.@33c.; fair, 35c.@38c.; Centrifugal, 30c.@40c.; prime to choice, 40c.@46c.; cistern bottoms, 45c.@55c. Rice quiet; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 5⅝c.@7¼c. Bran strong at $1 10. Exchange—New-York sight, $2 50 ₩ $1,000 premium; bankers' sterling, $4 86.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 17.—Flour easier; Family, $5 75@$6; Fancy quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but easier at $1 30; receipts, 1,200 bushels; shipments, none. Corn quiet, but firm at 43c. Oats firm at 39c.@39½c. Rye in good demand and firm at 84c.@85c. Barley in good demand and firm; extra No. 3 Fall, 78c.@80c. Pork dull and nominal at $11 50@$11 75. Lard dull, weak, and lower at $7 12½@$7 15. Bulk-meats quiet, but firm; Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib, $6 50; Clear Sides, $6 90. Bacon dull and nominal; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c. Whisky in active demand and firmer at $1 04. Butter active, firm, and higher; choice Western Reserve, 28c.@30c.; choice Central Ohio, 25c.@27c. Sugar firmer; hards, 10c.@10½c.; New-Orleans, 7¼c.@8½c. Hogs steady and firm; common, $3 50@$4 30; light, $4 40@$4 60; packing, $4 35@$4 70; butchers', $4 70@$4 80; receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 1,600 head.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—Wool—The demand for all kinds continues good at firm prices, and stocks are very much reduced. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 54c.@56c. for X, XX, and above, and medium and No. 1 nominally at 62c.@65c.; Wisconsin, Michigan, New-York, and other washed Fleeces at 50c.@60c. for X and medium grades; Unwashed and unmerchantable Fleeces selling at 30c.@47c., and Combing and Delaine Fleeces are scarce and nominally 55c.@65c., according to quality. Fall California in demand and very little left of this description on the market that is desirable; sales at 21c.@35c. Pulled Wools in demand and quite firm; selling at 50c.@70c. for Super and X. Foreign Wool continues in demand, and sales of Montevideo, Australian, and English Combing have been at full prices. Considerable Australian to near at hand, but a large portion expected has already been disposed of.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17.—Flour dull; Double *Extra, $5 25; Triple do., $5 50 bid, cash; $5 55, April; Family, $5 60; choice, $5 75 bid.* Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 21½@$1 22, cash; $1 20¾@$1 21, March; $1 21¾, April; $1 22@$1 22⅛, May; $1 17@$1 17¾, June; No. 3 do., $1 20; No. 4 do., *$1 18¾. Corn lower at 38¼c., cash; 38⅛c., April;* 37¼c., May; 37⅛c.@37½c., June. Oats lower at 32⅛c.@32⅜c., cash; 34⅛c.@35c., May. Rye steady at 74c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 07. Pork dull and lower at $11 55@$11 75, cash. Bulk-meats dull; Shoulders, $3 85@$3 95; Clear Rib, $6 40@$6 45; Clear Sides, $6 55@$6 60. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 4⅝c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, $7 30. Lard dull and nominal at $7. Receipts—Flour, 4,400 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 95,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat dull and heavy; holders seem unwilling to make concessions. Corn easier; sales, 15 cars No. 2 Kansas, on the track, at 49c.; 1,000 bushels new No. 2 Toledo, in store, at 49c.; 5,000 bushels old No. 2 Western, in store, at 52c. Oats quiet but steady; quoted—No. 2 Mixed Western, 41½c.@42c.; White, 43½c.@43c.; State, 44c.@45c. Barley steady, with a fair demand. Rye inactive. Western held at 88c.@89½c. Railroad Freights to New-York—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 8c. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 91,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 4,400 bushels; Rye, 1,800 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 2,900 bbls.; Wheat, 47,600 bushels; Corn, 74,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 4,400 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—Flour dull and lower; common to choice Western shipping Extras, $4 50@$5 25. Wheat opened lower; No. 1 hard Milwaukee, $1 19; do. soft, $1 16½; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and March, $1 14¾; April, $1 14¾; May, $1 18¾; No. 3 do., $1 07; No. 4 do., $1 03; Rejected, 94c. Corn lower; No. 2, 37½c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 32c. Rye quiet, firm; No. 1, 73½c. Barley quiet but steady; No. 2 Spring, 57¼c. Provisions dull and lower. Mess Pork, $11 50, cash and April. Lard lower; prime Steam, $7 10. Live Hogs dull and lower at $4 10@$4 50. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., March 17.—Flour dull, with more inclination to sell; sales, 200 bbls. White at $6 25. Wheat lower; extra White Michigan nominal; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 24¼, spot; March, no sales; April, $1 25¼; May, $1 26¾; June, $1 24@$1 24½. Corn firm and very active; No. 1 Yellow, 46c.; High Mixed, 45¼c.; No. 1 Mixed, 45c.; No. 2 do., 44c. Oats strong; No. 1 White, 40¼c.; No. 2 do., 39c.; No. 1 Mixed, 38¼c.; No. 2 do., 37c. Clover-seed dull and declining; prime nominally $4 10. Receipts—Flour, 600 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 1,400 bushels; Oats, 3,200 bushels; shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 1,300 bushels; Oats, 1,400 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 17.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 800 bbls. Wheat steady; White State, $1 37; Red State, $1 40. Corn steady and unchanged; Western Mixed, 58c.@57c.; State, 52c. Barley firm; choice Canada held at 95c.; No. 1 Canada, 87c.; No. 2 Canada, 77c. Rye—Nothing doing. Corn-meal steady, with a fair demand; bolted, $25; unbolted, $23. Mill-feed in active demand; Shorts, Shipstuffs, and Middlings $20. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 40c.; New-York, 30c.; Albany, 25c. Receipts—Railroads—Wheat, 1,300 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 770 bbls.; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Lumber, 88,000 feet.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 17.—Wheat steady; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 30¾; April, $1 31; May, $1 31¾; June, $1 28¼; July, $1 13; No. 3 Red Mixed, $1 28. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 43c.; No. 2, spot, 42½c.; April, 42¼c.; May, 42⅝c.; No. 2 White, 45c.; Rejected, 42¼c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 37c. offered. Clover-seed dull; mammoth, $4 60; prime, $4 15. Hogs, $4 30. At the close: Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, spot and April, $1 30½; May, $1 30¾; June, $1 27¾; July, $1 12¾. Receipts—Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 142,000 bushels; Corn, 94,000 bushels; Oats, none.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 23. Corn firm; No. 2 White, 43c.@45c.; do. Mixed, 42c.@42½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 White, 39c.@40c.; do. Mixed, 35c.@36c. Rye quiet at 85c. Pork steady at $12 50. Lard steady; prime Steam, 7¼c. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Clear Rib, 6⅝c.; Clear Sides, $6 90. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10c. Whisky firm at $1 04.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 17.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 40c. Rosin steady; Strained, $1 15; Good Strained, $1 17½. Tar steady at $1 20. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 75; Yellow Dip, $2 75. Corn unchanged.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 17.—There has been a moderate inquiry for Printing Cloths, with sales of 10,000 pieces 64 squares, July deliveries, at 5⅛c., cash, the market closing strong at previous quotations.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 17.—Petroleum firm at 7⅛c. for Standard White, 110° test.

PEORIA, March 17.—Whisky steady at $1 05.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, March 17, was one by A. J. Bleecker & Son, who, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, William Watson, Esq., Referee, sold two five-story brick (iron front) buildings, with lots, together in size 41.8 by 91.9 irregular, Nos. 160 and 162 Worth-st., north-east corner of (No. 18) Mulberry-st., for $39,400, to William Emmerich.

The foreclosure sale by John T. Boyd of buildings, with lots, Nos. 419 and 421 East 22d-st., east of 1st-av., was adjourned to March 31.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 17.

Hubert-st., No. 17, 25x25; Louis Gille and wife to Jeremiah W. Dimick	$3,000
East Broadway, s. w. corner of Market-st., 20x90; St. Luke's Hospital to Thomas Sheils	nom.
Same property; M. Hoffman, Referee, to Thomas Sheils	20,200
Broadway, n. w. corner of 55th-st., 25.5x101.4x26.2¾x94.9⅞; Abigail C. Davis to Adelia C. Fitzpatrick	27,500
Clinton-av., w. s., 600 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24th Ward, 50x100; William P. Hynes to Frederick G. Potter	270
King's Bridge road, e. s., Plot No. 94, 50x150; A. R. Tappen, Referee, to A. Lustig	1,805
Madison-av., s. w. corner of 109th-st., 25x100.11; L. Matilda Richards and husband to Gertrude R. Darley	6,500
Prince-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Sullivan-st., 20x77; Samuel Hall, Executor, &c., to A. Herrmann	8,000
Madison-av., e. s., 24.8½ ft. s. of 29th-st., 24.8x100; Rosa G. Ribon to Joseph J. Ribon	20,000
Spring-st., No. 173; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to Amos R. Eno	8,550
South 5th-av., No. 139, 25x100, and also, Nos. 153 and 155 Spring-st., 50x75; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to Amos R. Eno	25,100
Greene-st., No. 104, 25x100; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to David L. Einstein	23,050
Lexington-av., e. s., 22.2 ft. n. of 86th-st., 60x88.1½; Jane Dasker to Isabella Brandon	10,000
Elizabeth-st., No. 24, 26x75; Edwin A. Johnson and others to William Kramer, 1-6 interest	nom.
Madison-av., w. s., 80.5½ ft. s. of 111th-st., 20.5½x50; Ellen M. Caywood and husband to M. Gibbin	8,000
Cherry-st., No. 89, 16.8x70.5; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to John Boyd	4,075
Avenue A, w. s., 69 ft. s. of 17th-st., 23x94; George A. Euring to Katherine Ullrich	nom.
Same property; John Ullrich and wife to George A. Euring	nom.
Avenue C, s. w. corner of 17th-st., 23x88; Edward Becker and wife to William Harrison	11,500
3d-av., s. w. corner of 138th-st., 25x100; Oswald Schultze to Moritz Bauer	36,000
6th-av., e. s., 33.10 ft. n. of 128th-st., 16.8x75; John B. McDonald and wife to Martha S. Mead	11,500
8th-av., s. w. corner of 133d-st., 99.11x100x irregular; John G. Semon to Louis A. Da Cunha	13,550
8th-av., w. s., 76.8 ft. n. of 71st-st., 25.6x100; Joseph H. Godwin and wife to Charles G. Havens, ½ interest	300
11th-av., s. e. corner of 27th-st., 24.9x100; John Knipe and wife to Edward Joyce	6,000
8th-st., s. s., 424 ft. e. of Avenue B, 21.9x97.6; Maria Woodruff to Charles Stritter	14,500
81st-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x204.4; Mary A. Hoadly to M. T. Blodgett	19,500
14th-st., No. 132, East; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to Daniel C. Connell	18,125
47th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; John Healey and wife to Catharine C. H. Corcoran	2,850
72d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x102.2; the Manhattan Life Insurance Company to Thomas Kennedy	15,500
71st-st., n. s., 317 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x102.2 2-3; Emily F. Phelps to Edward C. Sheehy and another	11,500
76th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Madison-av., 12.6x102.2; Horatio F. Averill and wife to James K. Averill	nom.
23d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x9.89; Julia Ward Howe to Harriet Gardiner	nom.
67th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., to Edmund B. Benjamin	....
43d-st., s. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 10th-av., 16.8x100.5; Mary Sahm to John G. Ritter	4,500
Same property; John G. Ritter to Franz A. Sahm	4,500
64th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.5; Alvin J. Johnson and wife to Clara E. Belden	48,000
25th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x98.9; William E. Halsey and wife to John H. Halsey	nom.
57th-st., s. s., 174 ft. w. of 8th-av., 15.5x98.9x1.8x100; Charles Lahreitter and wife to Jacob Wenner	3,750
12th-st., s. s., 226 ft. w. of 5th-av., 26x103.3; Susan M. Bidwell to Susan M. Valentine	nom.
23d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x9.89; Harriet Gardiner to Pierrot Julien	27,500
33d-st., No. 39 East, 18.9x98.9; Edwin C. Ray and wife to Sarah M. Ray	10,000
32d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x98.9; Ella Van A. Du Bois to St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church	nom.
68th-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; Anderson Fowler and wife to Cordelia C. Barnard	33,900

LEASES RECORDED.

Bookman, Jacob, to John Cahill; No. 261 3d-av., 5 years, rent	$2,500
Hoagland, Susan A., Executrix, &c., to William C. Kinney & Co.; Nos. 241, 243, and 245 6th-av. and Nos. 107 and 109 West 15th-st., 10 years, rent	8,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Barnard, Cornelia C., and husband to A. Fowler; s. s. 68th-st., w. of 4th-av., 1 year	$13,000
Belden, Clara E., and husband to Alvin J. Johnson; s. s. 64th-st., w. of Madison-av., 2 mortgages, 3 years total	40,000
Boyd, L., and wife to E. L. Winthrop, guardian, &c.; No. 89 Cherry-st., 3 years	3,000
Casper, Israel, and wife to Emile Walt, Executor, &c.; s. s. 73d-st., e. of 2d-av., 3 mortgages, 5 years, total	21,000
Casper, Israel, and wife to Charles A. Buddensiek; n. s. corner of 2d-av. and 84th-st.	10,000
Casper, Israel, and wife to Max Danziger; e. s. 2d-av., s. of 74th-st., 3 mortgages, 6 months, total	6,000
Corcoran, Catherine C. H., to J. Healey; n. s. 47th-st., w. of 11th-av., 5 years	850
Hermann, Adam and wife, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s. s. Prince-st., w. of Sullivan-st., 1 year	4,000
Julien, P., to R. Barney and another, Trustees, &c.; s. s. 23d-st., w. of 4th-av., 5 years	20,000
Kennedy, Thomas, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; s. s. 72d-st., w. of 2d-av., 1 year	13,500
McCool, Sarah T., and husband, to S. Marx; s. s. 64th-st., w. of 2d-av., 1½ months	6,000
McQuade, A. to F. H. Wiggin; n. s. 82d-st., e. of 4th-av., 5 years	8,000
Scott, William R., and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n. s. 99th-st., e. of 5th-av., 1½ years	12,500
Scudder, H., to William P. Trowbridge and others, Trustees, &c.; No. 44 Walker-st., 1 year	2,000
Sheehy, P., and others to Sarah E. Embury; n. s. 71st-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 years	8,000
Sheehy, P., and others to M. Daly, Administrator, &c.; w. s. 2d-av., n. of 83d-st., 1 year	6,500
Sheils, Thomas, to Maria L. Pringle; s. w. corner of Market-st. and East Broadway, 3 years	12,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Degener, Emma A., to Clara Degener	$7,000
Dry Dock Savings Institution to Augustine Smith	21,836
Gardiner, Harriet, to P. Julien	nom.
Gessner, Joseph, to Bertha A. Deane	nom.
Hicks, Caroline, to William W. Tupper	5,700
Jennings, J. R., Executor, &c., to Charles L. Tiffany	8,000
Morgan, J. H., to Lavinia H. Montross	6,000
Norden, Dora, to Mayer Gottlieb	450
Pacific Fire Insurance Company to M. L. Quackenbush	2,047
Trimble, M., Executor, &c., to Edward Merritt	5,000
Wenzel, F. R., to A. Beckman	1,900
Wilson, J. H., to William Sparo	5,000
Wolf, Elias, and wife to Elise Kissner	4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRONT ON NEW-AVENUE, BETWEEN 103d and 104th sts., for sale.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

ASSESSMENT DECISIONS AND UP-TOWN IMPROVEMENTS; Read the TAX-PAYER. BRENTANO, Union-square, and No. 24 Park-place, Room No. 11.

ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT FULL-SIZE houses, Nos. 15 and 17 East 61st-st. and Nos. 12, 16, and 18 East 66th-st.; open Sunday.
BREEN & NASON, No. 841 East 59th-st.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE BLOCK ON EAST SIDE OF 8th-av., between 151st and 152d sts., comprising 14 lots in all; terms very moderate.
KING & SETON, Nos. 77, 79, 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone-front house, No. 343 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; price, $17,500. By HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL MODERN THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with all improvements, in first-class order, 62d-st.; possession May 1. Apply to MACLAY & DAVIES, No. 281 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—NO. 463 5TH-AV., fronting proposed Reservoir Park; modern cabinet finish; perfect order. CHAS. B. HART, No. 188 Broadway.

FOR SALE—41ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOUR-story, brown-stone; also, 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three-story, brown-stone; will sell low.
EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD—*A first-class residence, built for owner's use, situated* on Prospect-av., near Westchester road; 3¼ acres of ground, thoroughly drained; fine stable; abundance of fruit; fine lawn, hedges and evergreens; convenient to stations, steam-boat, and elevated road; house in good condition; three stories, with French roof, containing 13 rooms, besides bath, butler's pantry, store-rooms, kitchen, laundry, and cellar; house supplied with gas and water. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 152 Broadway.

NO. 136 EAST 38TH-ST.—THIS FINE 25-foot high-stoop dwelling, 60 feet deep all the way up; lot 100 feet; independent walls, side-lights; 19 rooms; fine order; terms easy; only $22,500.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., or 631 5th-av.

AN ELEGANT 28-FOOT HOUSE FOR SALE on the crown of Murray Hill, built by the owner for his own use in the best and most substantial manner; has perpetual side lights, is well arranged, and in fine order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

A plot of ground on West-st., south corner of Franklin-st., 40x80 feet, adjoining a plot on Franklin-st., 87x100 feet, with the bulkhead of 100 feet opposite. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, Office 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

$7,500 FOR THREE-STORY, 16.5 FEET brown-stone house, 128th-st., near 5th-av.; $9,000—20 feet, 84th-st., near Park; $32,500—four-story, West 57th-st. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d-st., No. 5½ Pine-st.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NORTH. — FOR sale, an extra-fine wide house, west of 5th-av., with stable in rear on alley. Price very low.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

ENTIRE FRONT ON BOULEVARD, BEtween 62d and 63d sts., for sale. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST 38TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5th-av., full-sized first-class high-stoop house.
JOHN S. MATHEWS, No. 20 West 38th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; PAYS LARGELY; store and dwelling, south-west corner of 38th-st. and 1st-av. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE. HOUSE AND LOT ON West 40th-st., and lots on 57th and 74th sts. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of H. Aronson, deceased.

WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—The four-story English basement brick house and lot No. 224 West 40th-st., south side, between 7th and 8th avs., lot 14.3x98.9.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Two lots, north side, commencing 375 feet west of 9th-av., each 25x100.5.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—One lot and gore, south side 74th-st., 250 feet east of 11th-av.; also one lot and gore, south side 74th-st., 325 feet east of 11th-av. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

"INTERBAIEN."

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, the splendid country residence of Mr. Thomas Lord, at EAST NECK, 1¼ miles from HUNTINGTON, Long Island, containing 25 acres, with mansion, stables, greenhouses, boat-houses, gardener's and coachman's cottages, &c., &c. Fine views; boating, bathing, fishing, &c. Full particulars hereafter.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—DElightful country seat of the late L. H. Holmes, on Shippan Point, at Stamford, Conn., 10 minutes' drive from station and steam-boat; location healthy; house in good condition; three stories, containing 13 rooms besides basement; commodious carriage-house, stables, and barn, and farmer's cottage; 16 acres of good land, running to water, with fruit and ornamental trees; will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, the 13th day of April, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Inquire of CHARLES P. HOLMES or JONATHAN MARSHALL, at No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.

AT AUCTION.—CLOSING SALE OF ESTATE OF ELEAZER AYRES, deceased.

Two five-story brick stores and tenement buildings, No. 766 10th-av., corner of 52d-st., and No. 768, adjoining, including four well-rented stores in the best business part of the avenue. Value, $40,000; yearly rental value, $3,000. Will be sold by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on FRIDAY, March 19, inst., at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. No adjournment; sale positive and without reserve. Call and examine.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the 1½-story frame hotel and triangular piece of ground on the north-west corner of 2d-av. and 86th-st., having a frontage of 100 feet on each street. By order of Maria Higgins and Dyckman Waldron, Executor of Cornelia Waldron, deceased.
Maps at No. 189 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—WEST-SIDE HOUSES, GOOD NEIGHborhood, 73d-st., between 9th-av. and Boulevard, or Public Drive, north side of the street, 16 three-story and 9 four-story high-stoop first-class dwellings; brick sewer, gas, and high service Croton water in the street; plumbing perfect; all put up by day's work; furnaces, ranges, chandeliers, and gas-fixtures all in.

Rent of three-story houses, $900 per annum.
Rent of four-story houses, $1,000 per annum.
Also, store on the corner to let at $75 per month.
For further particulars apply to JAMES MEEHAN, No. 34 Union-square.

$1,000 RENT.—HANDSOME BRICK RESidence, 13 rooms; all improvements; at Fort Washington, between Bennett's Mansion and Stewart's Castle; lawn, garden, and stable; views unsurpassed; immediate possession.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

APARTMENTS AT THE SHERWOOD, 5TH-AV. AND 44TH-ST.—Party going South will let their suite of handsomely furnished rooms for the remainder of the season. Apply to
WILSON & HENLIN, Proprietors.

A.—CORNER 55TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—*Flats; eight rooms; halls furnished and heated. Janitor, No. 801 West 55th-st.*
L. J. CARPENTER, 56 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

HANDSOME MANSION, 42D-ST., OPPOSITE Park; elegantly-furnished; private family; only $4,000; second door above 44th-st. S. M. BLAKELY, No. 1,514 Broadway; open evenings.

TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 132 AND 134 EAST 38th-st., one with furniture; also, No. 485 West 22d-st. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 265 Broadway.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FLAT, FURNISHED or unfurnished, in the "Rockingham." Address H. B., office of the American Exchange, No. 19 Broad-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO RENT—IN CLINTON HALL, CORNER ASTOR-place and 8th-st., rooms now occupied by G. A. Leavitt & Co.; also, store fronting square, and store on Astor-place, running through to 8th-st.; also, in building corner Broadway and 37th-st., several large rooms, with steam-power. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

TO LET—FOUR LARGE LOFTS, NOS. 35 AND 37 Vesey-st., with L. No. 8 Church-st.; steam power can be obtained if desired; would be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON EAST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. and Broadway, three elegant lofts, 20x80; splendid light; great bargain; also, three lofts on Canal-st., near Broadway.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—ON 4TH-AV., (NO. 238,) THE FOUR-story store and dwelling; rent low to good tenant. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 265 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES NO. 158 CHAMBERS-ST., NO. *148 Duane, No. 262 Greenwich, No. 81 Murray, and* others. JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 265 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE STORE NO. 104 PEARL-ST., with L. No. 7 Old-slip, opposite the Cotton Ex*change.* HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER.—SECOND FLOOR, 50x90, NO. 188 West Houston-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN—A BEAUTIFUL NEW corner house, a grand location for a physician. Address No. 424 Clinton-av. Also, three new brown-stone houses on Brevoort-place, near the Brevoort mansion, trimmed in walnut, $11,000 and $7,500; and one on Vanderbilt-av., near Green-av., $8,500; these houses in a corresponding location in New-York, would cost $40,000; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on premises.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER AND Real Estate Broker, 5½ Pine-st., N. Y., has prompt buyers at low prices for Brooklyn lots, and acre property in Kings Co. Call or send diagrams with lowest prices.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND; place of six acres, having three street fronts; comfortable dwelling, furnished ready for occupancy; fine barn, ice-house, and other outbuildings; beautiful grove, with summer-houses; all in good condition; price, $7,500. Further particulars of WM. MORGAN'S SON, No. 85 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

LITCHFIELD, CONN.—COTTAGE FOR SALE, with seven rooms, besides pantry, &c.; one acre land; fruit, good garden, pure water; few minutes' walk from Post Office and churches; a rare opportunity to secure a desirable residence in this healthy and beautiful village. Apply to J. WOLCOTT WHEELER.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEABRIGHT COTTAGES TO LET.—Full particulars and catalogues from
CHARLES S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT, 15 ROOMS, FURNISHED, Little Neck Bay; gas, water, bath-house; one hour from Wall-st.; private family. MORGAN or LUDLOW, Pine-st.

AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—FURNISHED HOUSE near the water; three acres of lawn and garden; barn and stable. E. W. GULAGER, No. 51 William-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AT BARGAINS, FOR PROMPT BUYers, New-York City lots, and acre property in Westchester County. Call on or send diagrams, with lowest prices, to JERE JOHNSON, Jr., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A YEAR OR MORE *the furnished house of a gentleman going abroad,* by a careful and reliable adult family. A person, with the view of putting his house in safe hands rather than a high rental, might address J. F., Box No. 3,565 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—LOWER PART OF HOUSE SUITable for a small family; location between 4th and 7th avs., 10th and 30th sts.; rent must be low. Address DENTIST, No. 13 West 10th-st.

WANTED TO HIRE.—A HANDSOME COUNTRY place on the line of the Hudson River, and of easy access to the City. Address L., Post Office Box No. 3,797.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (INDORSED, PROPOSALS for Sugar, Coffee, &c., as the case may be,) addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York City, will be received up to 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, the 25th inst., for furnishing the following articles for the Indian service, viz.: 475,000 pounds of light-brown sugar, 241,500 pounds of Rio coffee; 400 pounds of Oolong tea; 4,700 pounds of tobacco; 120 sets of double harness with, and 100 sets without, breeching, and 331 farm wagons, (140 three and a quarter inch, at Chicago, 25 of which with California brake and 115 with ordinary brake; 60 three-inch and 30 two and three-quarter inch, at Kansas City; 50 three and a quarter inch, at Sioux City; 20 three and a quarter inch, at Ortonville, Minnesota, and 25 three and a quarter-inch, at Detroit, Michigan, all with brake.) Bidders for wagons will state separately the price each for top-box, spring-seat, and bows and 10-ounce duck covers.

Contractors for sugar, coffee, tea, and tobacco will be required to make delivery immediately upon the approval of their contracts, and those for wagons and harness within thirty days thereafter. Any or all bids, or any part of any bid, will be rejected if deemed for the best interests of the Government, and the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any article named above, and the further right to increase or diminish the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding twenty-five per centum.

Every bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which check or drafts shall be for not less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished, and shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a contract, with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms of his bid; otherwise, to be returned to the bidder. *Bids not accompanied by a certified check or draft will not be considered.* No special forms for bids is prescribed. E. J. BROOKS, Acting Commissioner.

STEAM COMMUNICATION ROUND THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

Tenders for the above service will be received at the Colonial Secretary's office, Jamaica, until noon on the 31st day of June, 1880. The service is to be performed for seven years, commencing not later than the 1st of January, 1881, but liable to termination at the end of five years, on six months' notice being given.

The tenders must be sealed up and addressed to "The Colonial Secretary, Jamaica," and marked outside, left hand corner, "*Tender for steam communication round the Island of Jamaica.*"

Further particulars and printed copy of conditions of proposed contract can be obtained at the British Consulate, No. 17 Broadway, New-York, and may also be seen at the Maritime Exchange.

PROPOSALS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PASCAGOULA RIVER, MISS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
MOBILE, Ala., March 5, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Dredging at the mouth of the Pascagoula River, Miss., will be received at this office until 12 M., Saturday, April 10, 1880.

Information and blanks necessary for bidders, can be had by application to this office.
A. N. DAMRELL, Capt. of Engineers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with the facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

Sold wholesale by PARK & TILFORD, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., and J. MILHAU'S SONS.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BAGS, ROPE AND BAGGING, COPPER, BRASS, LEAD, ZINC, PEWTER, TYPE METAL, ELECTROTYPE PLATES, STEREOTYPE PLATES, TIN FOIL, TEA LEAD, AND OLD METAL of every description.

Orders by mail punctually attended to.
Will send to any part of the City or suburbs.
STOCKWELL,
No. 25 Ann-st., New-York.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb. labeled tins. JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

WALL PAPER FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, in remnants of from 10 to 30 pieces, at the factory, corner of 10th-av. and 37th-st.

MILLINERY.

MODES DE PARIS,
1880.
Spring Opening of Paris Millinery
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 18.
MME. GALOUPEAU,
No. 53 East 10th-st., New-York.

SPRING MILLINERY OPENING OF McELHINNEY & VON HOESEN, No. 24 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 18 and 19. Magnificent display of trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats of the latest French and American designs.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS FROM THE BROADWAY Fire—Prints, muslins, ginghams, table linens, Turkey red damask, napkins, towels, toweling, blankets, cloths, cassimeres, shawls, and a large lot of dress goods, for sale very low. WM. MATHEWS, 54 Catharine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY GENTLEMAN OR LADY WHO WISHES to safely invest in Colorado mines can have the opportunity of consulting an experienced miner of ability and integrity. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

$75,000 WANTED TO INCREASE THE facilities in a manufacturing business connected with wholesale grocery houses; goods in constant demand. I. E. SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE Warehouses, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., affording superior accommodations for the storage of furniture, pianos, trunks, cases, works of art, &c.; also, safe deposit vaults and private safes to rent for articles of extra value; also, every facility for moving, packing, boxing, and shipping; all at low rates.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THOMAS J. McGRATH & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on *FRIDAY*, March 19, 11 o'clock, No. 4 Catharine-slip, stock and fixtures of a cigar and tobacco store, by order of David Moss, Assignee.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

STABLE TO LET.—THE PRIVATE STABLE No. 108 West 47th-st. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

BARGAINS IN GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, diamonds, and jewelry. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—CHARLES E. MAXWELL, plaintiff, against THE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, defendant.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he was duly appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the defendant, The Ridgewood Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New-York, by an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action on the 24 day of March, 1880, and entered in the Clerk's office of Kings County on that day; and that all persons indebted to said defendant are hereby required to render an account of all such debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and all persons holding any property or effects of the said defendant are hereby required to deliver the same; and all creditors of the defendant are hereby required to deliver their respective accounts and demands; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of such defendant are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the subscriber, at his office, No. 102 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of April, 1880.—Dated March 4, 1880. WILLIAM G. LOW, Receiver, &c.
DABOR McCOMAS, Attorney for Receiver, 102 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM HALLE and BERNARD BRUMMER, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that a third general meeting of the creditors of the above named bankrupts, for the purposes mentioned in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy, will be held at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 139 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of March, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN E. PLATT, Assignee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN D. THOMPSON and WILLIAM A. CONDIT, partners in business, under the name and firm of Thompson and Condit, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate for the equal benefit of their creditors; and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, to the undersigned within the term of three months.—Dated March 20, 1880.
GEO. F. KINGSLEY, Assignee.
mh11-law6wTh Counsel, H. A.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Liverpool to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 lat. take, as nearly as possible, a course to cross the meridian of 50 at 41, or nearer to the south of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 41, or nearer to the south of 42.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER, CORNER OF GREENWICH-ST.

SCOTIA.....Wednesday, March 24, 2 P. M.
ARTHENIA.....Wednesday, March 31, 2:30 P. M.
CALEDONIA.....Wednesday, April 7, 3 P. M.
SAXONIA.....Wednesday, April 14, 3 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Intermediate, $60. Steerage, $26. Excursion tickets to Paris at lowest rates. Through tickets to all points in Great Britain, all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Inner Passage, or shortest route, between Chatham, U. S. N., on both outward and homeward passages.

OELTIC (Capt. Graham).....Thurs. March 18, 10:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC (Capt. Irwin).....Sat. March 27, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC (Capt. Cameron).....Wednesday, April 7, 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in speed and accommodation. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion is least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Cabin passage, $80 and $100, return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $26.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For immigration of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. E. CORTHS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, calling at Cork Harbor, from Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 13, 7:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, April 20, 1:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, April 27, 7 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also experienced surgeons, stewardesses, and a female nurse. The saloon and second cabin are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatness of all features of safety and perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60, $80 and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lloyd's Marine Report for the seasons of the year.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, April 3, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Tuesday, April 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 17, 12:30 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $25. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN J. DALY, Agent,
Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., North River, as follows:

Steamer STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Tu., Mar. 18, 11 A. M.
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA, Thu., Mar. 25, 7 A. M.

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $150; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

AMERIQUE, R. JOUSLIN.....Thursday, March 18, 10 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.
CANADA, PRADIER.....Wednesday, April 7, 3 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

NECKAR.....Sat. March 20 MAIN.....Sat. April 3
ODER.....Sat. March 27 ROSE.....Sat. April 10

SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia.....March 20, noon Anchoria.....April 3, noon
Bolivia.....March 27, 6 A. M. Ethiopia.....April 10, 8 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Victoria.....March 20, noon Alsatia.....March 27, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

SILESIA, Thurs., March 18 | HOLSATIA, Thurs., April 1
WIELAND, Thurs. March 25 | WESTPHALIA, Th. April 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30; Second Cabin, $60.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, March 24
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, March 31

1st Cabin, $65-$70. 2d Cabin, $45-$50. Steerage, $26.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
E. FOMOR, 143 Wash.-st., Chicago.
27 S. Wm-st., Freight Agt. 150 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU AND PANAMA:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Saturday, March 20, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO, Saturday, March 20, noon

FROM SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Saturday, April 10, noon

For through passage apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the PASSENGER Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Beach-st.

AT 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF MACON, (last Saturday) Saturday, March 20
CITY OF ATLANTA, (Capt. Kenyon,) Wed., March 24

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
G. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
Genl. Agt. S. F. & W. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.
315 Broadway. 409 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 5 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Sailing as PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and TRONTERA.

*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico) R. R. Mole.
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Tues., April 1
*CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico) Sat. April 3

*These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steamship City of Mexico will leave N. O. March 29 & April 19 for Vera Cruz via Bacdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 6 North River, as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICK, Wed., March 24
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.....Sat., April 3

(Accommodation unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM M. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 17 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.

Steamer CHARLESTON, SATURDAY, March 20
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE, WEDNESDAY, March 24

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Genl Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Steamships and consignees for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, March 18
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, March 27

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

IRON RAILS.

CLARK, POST & MARTIN,
NO. 34 PINE-ST.,
Importers
OF
Steel and Iron Rails,
Old Rails, Wrought Scrap,
Spiegel and Bessemer Pig Iron.
R. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.
L. V. POST.
R. S. MARTIN.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES AND CONTRACTORS.

Rails and Iron Rails, Pig and Bar Iron, and every description of Railway Plant. Rails imported.

ALEX. GRAHAM KINNEAR, 9 CLOAK-LANE, E. C., LONDON, is ready with Messrs. Grant & Co. to be able to fill these to railway companies or contracting houses with an unlimited quantity of rails.

FINANCIAL.

TO

Selma, Rome and Dalton R. R. Co.

STOCK AND BOND HOLDERS.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1880.

Holders of Stocks and Bonds in the above road are invited to unite in a scheme for the purchase of the Road and Franchises under the foreclosure proceedings, and reorganization of the same, subject to the following provisions:

1. Holders of the first-mortgage Bonds shall surrender their Bonds, and receive therefor a new first-mortgage Bond at 80 per cent. of Principal and unpaid Coupons of old Bond.

2. Holders of the second-mortgage Bonds shall surrender their Bonds, and receive therefor a new second-mortgage Bond for 50 per cent. of Principal and unpaid Coupons of old second-mortgage Bonds.

3. Holders of Income Bonds shall receive 25 per cent. in preferred, and 25 per cent. in common stock of new organization, without interest.

4. Stockholders in the present road shall relinquish their shares, and receive therefor 75 per cent. in common stock of new organization.

5. Holders of liens judicially determined as prior to first-mortgage Bonds, and not from their nature payable in cash out of the proceeds of sale, to be admitted on equality with the first-mortgage Bonds.

6. All classes of obligations above specified to be assessed ratably, for necessary expenses attending the reorganization, and at the proper time a committee of two from each class so represented to be appointed for the determination of all minor questions, as the same may arise.

Assents to the above will now be received, binding only where a majority interest in each class shall be obtained, and not restricting the party from buying or selling the said securities meantime, the obligations attaching only to the securities actually held by them at the time the list is finally closed, and non-assenting parties shut out from the combination.

Printed forms of assent may be had on application as above.

C. F. TEMPSON,
Chairman of Committee, 54 Broadway.

OFFICE OF

SIR RODERICK DHU GOLD MINING CO.,

No. 30 BROAD-ST.,

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000
P. O. Box No. 1846. NEW-YORK, March 2, 1880.

Books of subscription will be opened at the office of the company on FRIDAY, March 5, for the remainder of the unsold stock of the SIR RODERICK DHU GOLD MINING COMPANY at $2 per share—par value, $10. The proceeds of the sale to be devoted to the erection of

A HUNDRED-STAMP MILL,

and to thoroughly develop the property; it will be ample for that purpose.

Payment may be made 50 per cent. on subscription, and 20 per cent. each month thereafter until all is paid.

Subscribers, however, have the right to pay in full at any time and receive their certificates.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN McGINNIS, Jr., President.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE AGREEMENT dated February 27, 1876, under which money is paid for shares of stock of the ST. LOUIS IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY have been transferred to us, as Trustees of the stock trust therein mentioned, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the said railway company has notified us that it claims that the time has arrived when, according to the provisions of said agreement, the said stock trust is to terminate, and that in our opinion it is so, and that we intend to take action accordingly by transferring the said shares of stock to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for distribution, after the publication of this notice, for the time and in the manner prescribed by the said agreement in that behalf.—Dated New-York, March 13th, 1880.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
SAMUEL G. WARD,
Trustees THOMAS ALLEN,
NELSON M. BECKWITH,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government bonds, municipal and railroad securities bought and sold on commission.

A limited amount of
Atchison, Colorado, and Pacific Railroad Co.
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, guaranteed, principal and interest, by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, and lease assumed by Union Pacific Railway Company, for sale.

C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL H. DAVIS.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN

STOCKS,

Should write to or call on the old Banking-house of

HOWES & COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
(Formerly HOWES & MACY.)

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.

Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent, payable on demand.

NOTICE.

A general called meeting of the stockholders of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Louisville, Ky., on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March. The stock-books will be closed from the 23d to the 26th of March, 1880, both days inclusive. By order of the President and Directors.

W. RAINEY, Secretary.

In accordance with the above notice, the stock-books of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY in this City, will be closed from the 23d to the 26th inst., both days inclusive.

HENRY ANTHON, Transfer Agent.

New-York, March 15, 1880.

WANTED.

Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta R. R. Bonds and Stock.
Atlanta and Charlotte R. R. Stock and Bonds.
Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Stock.

We make a specialty of buying and selling Southern securities of all kinds. Inquiries cheerfully answered.

FRITZ LEWIS,
57 Second-st., Baltimore, Md.

References—John S. Norris, Pres't First N. Bank, and Robert Mickle, Cashier of N. Union Bank of Md., Baltimore.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY

A meeting of the Registered Holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the agency of the company, No. 11 Pine-st., in the city of New-York, on the 21st day of April, at 12 o'clock, pursuant to the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879.

The Transfer-books of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures will close at the agency in the City of New-York, at 3 P. M. on the 21st day of March, and will reopen on the 21st day of April.

CHARLES WALSH,
Transfer Agent.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at No. 11 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of April, at 12 o'clock, to accept the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, entitled "An Act for the settlement of all controversies and litigation between this State of Mississippi and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company."

The Transfer-books of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company of Mobile and New-York will close at 3 P. M. on the 21st day of March, and will reopen on the 21st day of April.

CHARLES WALSH,
Transfer Agent.

R. M. RAVEN & CO.,

Members of New-York Stock and Mining Exchanges,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

POST OFFICE BOX NO. 868. NO. 15 WALL-ST.

Buy and sell all securities dealt in at the Exchanges, strictly on Commission, for Cash, or on Margin. Our office, adjoining the Stock Exchange, enables us to execute orders with dispatch. Mr. Raven attends personally in the Stock Exchange. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.

OPEN BOARD OF STOCK-BROKERS

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Having purchased the property No. 42 Broad-st., extending through the block to and including No. 38 New-st., where, after the 1st of May next, the business of this Stock Exchange will be conducted, the Governing Committee have resolved to offer for sale a limited number of memberships.

Applications for membership may be made either personally or by letter to the undersigned from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., Old Post Office Building, Nassau-st., New-York. By order of the Governing Committee.

MARCH 16, 1880. GEO. W. McLEAN, President.

FOR SALE.

THE CONTROLLING INTEREST

OF THE

BOSTON MUSIC HALL

Namely, 565 shares, the whole capital stock being 1,000 shares. The estate consists of upward of 19,000 square feet in the very heart of the city. The main hall seats 2,500 people, and is considered for its excellent acoustic properties. Besides the main hall building is meinded a smaller building, which will command a large rent. The whole is in perfect repair. For terms, &c., address,

JAS. ELDRIDGE & CO., No. 27 State-st.

EVANSVILLE, TERRE HAUTE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—Pursuant to the terms of lease of the EVANSVILLE, TERRE HAUTE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY to the CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY, holders of INTEREST CERTIFICATES are notified that the same are now exchangeable for Preferred Stock on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. Copy of the lease may be obtained on application to WILLIAM G. EGLESTON, No. 11 Broad-st.

TOWN BONDS OF STATE OF NEW-JERSEY ISSUED IN AID OF RAILROADS.

Wanted by

WM. R. UTLEY,

NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

A.—ATLANTIC & PACIFIC M. E. STOCK and Bonds.
New-Jersey Midland Stock and Bonds.
Missouri Pacific Stock.
Ala. Gt. Southern and Georgia Midland Stock.
Wanted by EDW. C. FOX & CO., 9 Wall-st.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF GERMANIA Mining Company Petroleum Company call or write to JOHN PONDIE, No. 19 Broad-st., stockholders ping stock.

A.—THE MINING RECORD, NO. 61 BROADWAY, $3 yearly, containing full latest news from the Gold, Silver, Coal, and Iron Mines. Mining Stocks bought and sold; information free. A. R. Chisolm, Prop.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK (Trinity Building, U. S. Hotel,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A POSITION AS READER OR AMANUENSIS to an elderly person or invalid by one competent to fulfill such duties. Address Mrs. Franklin, Box No. 820 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

ATTENDANT.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH lady; prefers a position as attendant in a doctor's or dentist's office; she has filled a similar situation for five years; best of references. Call at 182 West 27th-st.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD FAMILY, through adverse circumstances, wishes a home with family as companion or assistant in any position; compensation no object; best references; no objection to country. Address M., Box No. 216 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would do washing and ironing. Call at No. 215 24-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable woman in private family; in the City; objection to going a short distance in the country. Call at No. 203 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman to do chamber-work and fine washing; best City references from last employer. Call at No. 136 West 10th-st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; best City references. Seen for two days, at No. 732 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—LADY wishes situation for competent chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 16 East 64th-st. from 10 to 12.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing; good City references. Call at No. 709 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH WOMAN; Understands all kinds of first-class English and French cooking, can get up receptions and parties; can give first-class references as much from private families. Call or address, for three days, M. G., No. 117 West 30th-st., meat market.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK (for a small family; where one can have her daughter, 15 years of age, who can assist in light duties; no objection to the country; best references. Call or address M. G., No. 103 President-st., South Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN (as good plain cook; willing to assist with coarse washing; best City references. Call at No. 157 West 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to a private boarding-house; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 263 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; thoroughly understands her business; best City references; would assist with washing. Call at No. 136 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; will assist with coarse washing if required; good City references. Call at No. 213 7th-av., Room No. 2, for two days.

COOK.—BY WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN private family; understands meats, poultry, and confectionery; good references. Call, two days, at No. 316 East 27th-st., no cards.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches. Address M. M., Box No. 258 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—AS EXPERIENCED COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business; good baker; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 39th-st., first floor back.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN (assist with plain washing or take care of milk and butter; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 232 West 18th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; is a young family; best City reference. Call at No. 166 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; will do coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 162 West 53d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS good cook, understanding all kinds of baking; best City reference. Call, two days, at No. 238 East 47th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INfants' and children's dress-maker; all the latest styles. Call at No. 34 1st-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE widow as housekeeper for a widower or an aged couple; fond of children, and a neat housekeeper; City reference. Call afternoon or evening, for one week, at No. 194 Prince-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a few flats to take charge of; best of references. Apply, all week, at No. 526 3d-av., between 8 and 9 A. M.

HOUSEKEEPER OR LIKE IN HOTEL (Lion Parlor.—By an American woman; best references. Address M. L., No. 92 East 14th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—A FRENCH COMPETENT PERson desires to meet a family to go to Europe; would take charge of grown children; best reference. Address M. S., No. 105 West 17th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Girl, and assist with chamber-work; two years' best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 250 West 41st-st., first floor, Mrs. Moore.

MAID.—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, WHO HAS been with her present employer for two years, wishes to return to Europe in April or May as maid to a family, in compensation for her passage money; is never sick. Address Ellen, care of Mrs. P. L., Babylon Post Office, Long Island.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from birth, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; has good City reference. Call, two days, at No. 629 West 34th-st., near 37th-st. stores.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED AMERican woman; has infant's nurse; competent to bring up a baby on the bottle from birth and take entire charge; best City reference. Call at 10 West 35th-st.

NURSE.—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class infant's nurse; will be generally useful; bring up baby on bottle from birth; first-class references. Call at 143 West 13th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS INfant's nurse; would take care of an invalid lady; best City reference. Address S. C., Box No. 321 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; CAN CUT and fit, also take care of grown children or wait on lady. Call, three days, no cards, at No. 316 East 53d-st., second floor.

NURSE AND COMPANION.—FOR INVALID or delicate lady and care. Address Mrs. Wilson, Box No. 274 Yonkers, New-York.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE AMERICAN WOMAN as monthly or sick nurse; best reference; country no objection. Address Nurse, No. 456 West 42d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 411 West 24th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse to one or two young children; good reference; no cards answered. Call at No. 245 West 30th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl; good City reference. Call at No. 134 West 24th-st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and delicacy; good City reference. Call at No. 330 East 34th-st., first floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; Protestant; City reference from last employer. Address No. 5 Pacific-place, West 29th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS competent family seamstress and assist with chamber-work; operates different machines; best City references. Call at No. 50 East 41st-st.; no cards.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—CAN cut, fit, and finish; would see to grown children; no objection to country. Address Seamstress, Box M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS first-class; can take a man's place in a private family; understands all branches; best City reference. Call at No. 143 East 52d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS in private family; willing and obliging; is a through servant; best City reference. Call at No. 216 West 37th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young girl as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; two years' City reference. Address C. C., Box No. 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,238 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; City or country; good City reference. Call or address No. 203 West 30th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 432 7th-av.

WASHING.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S washing by month or dozen; all kinds of fine washing; terms moderate; good City reference. Call at No. 250 West 41st-st., first floor, Mrs. Moore.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; gentlemen's or family's washing to do at home. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; willing to go out day's work; good house-cleaner; good reference. Call at No. 262 7th-av., top floor.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; gents' and families' washing done up in first-class style; references first-class. No. 269 West 47th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN; Protestant; is a first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; best City and country references. Address William, Box No. 328 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A GOOD American family; has good references. Address A. G., No. 150 East 42d-st.

COURIER.—GREAT EXPERIENCE IN TRAVELing; speaks the principal languages; references. Address Ch. L., No. 252 7th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; LONG experience in the business; has served with some of the best families, both in this country and Europe; 10 years' reference from present employer; leaves on account of his employer selling his horses. Call or address, for one week, R. C., No. 34 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY PROTESTant German young man; married; no family; understands care of horses and carriages; thoroughly sober, industrious, civil, and obliging; five years' best City references from last place. Address H. L., Box No. 256 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT; THOROUGHLY understands his business; is a gentleman; references will always. Call or address F. R. 17 East 50th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLEMAN; thoroughly understands everything about a gentleman's place; thoroughly experienced in horses, carriages, and harness; four years' City references from last employer. Address R. C., Box No. 306 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY FAITHFUL, reliable single man, (Swiss Protestant); experienced City and country driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; best references from last employer in this City. Address John, Box No. 291 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMILY; perfectly understands care of first-class turnouts; none but a good family, wanting a good, sober, tasty man need apply; 19 years first-class City references. Address G. T., care Brewster & Co., Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY SOBER, industrious, single man; thoroughly understands driving; prune care of trees and carriages; understands raising all kinds vegetables, keeping a gentleman's place in order; can milk; best City references. Address T. B., Box No. 314 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is steady driver; will make himself useful; can milk; best City references. Address M. A., No. 3 Jay-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—By a man and wife; wife as faultless cook or laundress; thoroughly understands fruits, flowers, and raising all kinds vegetables; best City references. Address M., Box No. 199 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; MARRIed; no family; strictly temperate; eight years' good references; good City driver; takes charge of first-class place; very cleanly. Address T. S., No. 2,355 Third-av., Harlem.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (as coachman; can come highly recommended from last employers; has first-class City references; is a thorough horse man. Call or address at office, Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SOBER, steady, reliable man; nine years' most excellent reference from one place, others equally good for last 14 years; strictly sober, honest, and capable. City or country; Address Coachman, No. 213 West 52d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; will be civil, willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference. Call or address R. N., No. 155 West 51st-st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful City driver; 11 years' experience; excellent City reference. Address Warner, No. 218 West 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman as janitor; has first-class references as to honesty and sobriety; is handy with tools; gentlemen can be seen in New-York. Address G. Paul, Westbrighton, Staten Island.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; WILL make himself generally useful in a private family; attend to furnaces, clean shoes, windows, knives and forks, &c.; good references. Call or address No. 47 West 10th-st., present employer's.

VALET, &c.—OR AS NURSE TO AN INvalid Gentleman.—Fully experienced in sickness; can be highly recommended. Address Valet, No. 203 Madison-av., corner 30th-st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, JUST RETURNED from Europe; speaks good English, German, and French; good New-York City references. Call for George at No. 149 East 22d-st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, with the best of City references for capabilities and sobriety; no objection to the country. Address Waiter, No. 796 Broadway, for two days.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHMAN as waiter in a private family; good references; City or country. Call or address No. 454 4th-av., up stairs.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family, by a Frenchman; understands his business thoroughly; excellent City reference. Address Franck, No. 201 West 156th-st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE WAITER, where there is a gentleman's model; best City reference. Address R. C. T., No. 159 30-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in store.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter (Protestant) in private family; two years in last place in City. Call or address J. Rose, No. 242 East 25th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter in a private family. Address L. B., No. 216 7th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, NOT OVER 40, whose last employer can be seen; wages, $18 a month. Apply at No. 26 East 64th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock to-day, (Thursday.)

WANTED.—A MAN TO WORK ON FARM ON Long Island, (Protestant,) and to take charge of cattle, whose wife will attend to care of dairy. Inquire of Mr. WEEBER, seed store, No. 128 Chambers-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT NURSE TO TAKE care of a babe. Apply at No. 411 West 23d-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NO. 7.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, No. 145 BROADWAY,
New-York, March 9, 1880.

At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, held this day, a dividend of three-quarters of one per cent. upon the capital stock of the company outstanding was declared payable from the net

A QUIET ST. PATRICK'S DAY

THE USUAL PARADE ABANDONED.

A PROCESSION TO JONES'S WOOD BY THE HIBERNIANS—ADDRESSES BY THE REV. MR. LARKIN, THE REV. MR. M'GLYNN, AND BY SENATOR ECCLESINE.

Yesterday witnessed the quietest celebration of St. Patrick's Day that has been known in this City since our Irish citizens first began their annual parades in honor of the patron saint of their native land. There was no parade in the sense in which it has been known and dreaded in former years, and the business streets in the lower part of the City were not obstructed as of old. At 10:30 o'clock quite a large throng of men, women, and children had assembled in the neighborhood of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway to witness the forming of the procession which was to take the place of the usual parade. It was not large enough, however, to seriously incommode travelers, and the Police, under Capt. Berghold, had no difficulty in keeping the streets clear. It was noon before the different divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians were formed in line and moved forward, under the direction of Grand Marshal Peter Halpin. Manahan's band of 40 pieces headed the procession, which included representatives from 34 divisions of the order and from several temperance societies. By actual count the number of men in line, exclusive of the Marshal, his aides, and the band, was 980, and they occupied but about 10 minutes in passing a given point. The line of march was up Broadway to Fifty-seventh-street; thence, through deep mud and the fragments of blasted rocks, to the Eastern Boulevard, and up that thoroughfare to Jones's Wood Coliseum, which the head of the procession reached at 1:30 P. M. A respectable crowd followed the line, but the old-fashioned throngs which formerly blocked the streets were nowhere to be seen. At the entrance to the Coliseum a large wooden box was placed, guarded by a committee of the Irish societies, and into this each man, woman, and child cast his or her offering to the Parnell fund before passing into the inclosure. The lowest sum acceptable was 50 cents, which was the nominal price of admission, but many contributed $1, $2, $5, $10, and $20.

Arrived in the grounds, the Hibernians and their friends amused themselves previous to the formal exercises of the day in their own chosen way. Some danced jigs to the music of an Irish bagpipe, while others patronized the bars freely, and contributed to the Parnell fund and their own stomachs at one and the same time. The literary exercises began at 3 o'clock, and at this time about 2,000 persons had assembled in the large upper hall of the Coliseum. The music-stand at the south end of the hall was appropriated for the speakers' platform, and here, in the midst of the orators, sat Mrs. Parnell and Misses Annie and Fanny Parnell, the mother and sisters of the famous Irish agitator. Their appearance was greeted with a round of applause and cheers which was heard at the Alms-house across the river, and answered by the waving of handkerchiefs by some of the unfortunate inmates of that institution. When quiet had been restored and the audience had packed themselves as closely as possible around the platform, Peter McGowan, President of the Convention of Irish Societies, opened the exercises by nominating the Rev. Father Larkin, Pastor of the Church of the Holy Innocents, for Chairman of the meeting. Father Larkin, upon taking the chair, said the object of the meeting was primarily to celebrate St. Patrick's Day, to keep alive in the hearts of those present sentiments of patriotism and religion. "The struggle for Ireland," he said, "is still going on, and new life had been infused into it by the redoubtable Parnell. [Cheers.] We are here to-day to pledge ourselves to sustain him to the last."

The Rev. Edward McGlynn, Pastor of St. Stephen's Church, was the next speaker. Neither he nor those who followed him paid any particular attention to St. Patrick, but all devoted themselves to the political struggle between Ireland and England and the famine which is raging in the former country. Father McGlynn said that his desire for the independence of Ireland had grown with his growth and strength. The primary object of the gathering was to speak a word of sympathy and to do an effective act of sympathy for suffering Ireland, and to see if something could not be done to prevent the oft-recurring famines in that country. No time must be lost and no pains spared to secure proper and immediate relief, but at the same time it was well to ask what was the cause of this constant sending around of the hat throughout the nations of the world to beg for Ireland. At the first glance, this state of things seemed to reflect little credit on the Irish race, but the responsibility might well be shifted to the shoulders of the cynical, supercilious landlords of Ireland, who have made serfs of their Irish tenantry. The great difference between the peasantry of Ireland and the old serfs of Russia, said the speaker, is that the latter owned their land, and belonged to their masters, while the former own themselves, but the landlords own the land, and their tenants are practically at their mercy. The horrid system of feudalism has been allowed to grow and to thrive in Ireland, while it has been stamped out of all other civilized lands. It is this ownership of a whole country by a handful of people that has caused all the troubles in Ireland. It is the duty of the State, first of all, to see that its people do not die of starvation, and if the Land law creates starvation it is the duty of the State to reform that law. "If it does not," said the speaker, "sooner or later, in the providence of God, a thunderbolt will fall to crush the nation that starves its people."

Ex-Senator Ecclesine, after a brief reference to the suffering in Ireland, turned his attention to the work of Charles Stewart Parnell, at whose name the audience burst forth in a long yell of applause. "It shall be his province," said the speaker, "to complete the Irish trinity, St. Patrick, who gave Ireland the faith; O'Connell, who gave her Catholic emancipation, and Parnell, who, in the Providence of God, shall give to the Irish the land they love so well. To-day will be presented to England a proposition for a constitutional and peaceful solution of this question. Should she turn a deaf ear to the lessons of wisdom, and refuse again to grant the rights which Ireland demands, she will be but putting off the evil day, and adding something to the long account that must, some day or other, be settled. [Cheers.] When Ireland next demands her rights, should they be refused now, it shall be at the head of an army, to the inspiring music of the drum tap, and with the morning sun glistening on Irish bayonets. England has driven Irishmen from Ireland, but they may yet return to punish her. She has built up around her a wall of hatred, and from the seeds of hatred men do not pluck the fruit of love. I do not advocate the useless shedding of one drop of Irish blood. We can watch and wait, and when France and Germany and Russia shall be angered against her, the time will come when another Fontenoy will be won by an Irish brigade, and the power of England will be overturned for all time."

Stephen J. Meany followed in a brief speech, eulogistic of Parnell, and the meeting then broke up. The Hibernians and their friends remained in the Coliseum until dark, engaged in social amusements.

THE FRIENDLY SONS.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick met last evening at Delmonico's, for the installation of officers. Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly, presided, and a very large number of members attended. The society some time ago expressed a decided opinion as to the propriety of abandoning the usual annual banquet, in view of the deplorable condition of affairs in Ireland, and the usual festive gathering was therefore dispensed with by unanimous vote. While thus abandoning the dinner, the society raised £500 in voluntary contributions by its members, which the Treasurer was yesterday authorized to forward to the Mansion House Relief Committee in Dublin. Upon motion of Mr. Robert Sewell, seconded by Mr. John Savage, the society amended its constitution by establishing life memberships at the rate of $100 per capita. These amounts, when paid, are to go into a general fund, the interest of which is to be devoted to charitable work in this City. The new officers were installed as follows: President—Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly; First Vice-President—John Savage; Second Vice-President—Robert Sewell; Treasurer—William Whiteside; Secretary—Eugene V. Murtha; Almoner—Eugene Kelly; and Physician—P. Ford, M. D. After the installation the members sat down to a quiet private dinner in one of the parlors. Judge Daly presided, and there were many prominent members present. There was, however, no speech-making.

ENTERTAINMENTS IN THE THEATRES.

The entertainments given at the various theatres in the afternoon were, with one exception, slimly attended, although all of the managers expected full houses. At Wallack's Theatre, as many as 6,000 benefit tickets were printed, it being intended that these tickets, as is usual in the case of benefits, should be sold to friends of the beneficiaries at 50 cents to $1 each, who might or might not attend, the buyers of the tickets having the privilege of exchanging them on the payment of an additional sum of money for tickets entitling them to seats. It was believed by Mr. Moss that the societies would dispose of a large number of the benefit tickets. As it turned out, only two of the 6,000 tickets were sold. There was no change in the bills of the theatres, and no additions, except at the Standard, where an original poem by Miss Fanny Matthews was recited by Mr. George W. Howard, and the school-room scene from the "Babes in the Woods" was given for the first time at this theatre. The matinée at the Grand Opera House was a success, the house being a good one. Following is a list of the receipts at the different theatres:

Grand Opera-house	$800 50	Madison-Square	$149 00
Theatre Comique	604 00	Harry Miner's	128 20
Wallack's	591 50	Standard	110 00
Union Square	320 50	San Francisco Minstrels	60 50
Olympic	216 00		
Daly's	165 00		

There were three grand concerts given at the Madison-Square Garden during the day, and evening under the direction of Mr. P. S. Gilmore. There was only a moderate attendance at each of the entertainments, and Mr. Gilmore was apparently disappointed. Mr. Gilmore stated to the TIMES reporter that he would be unable to give the exact amount of the receipts until to-day. At the morning concert there were about 1,600 persons, and in the afternoon about 1,400. In the evening there was plenty of room to spare. The roughly-estimated receipts of the day by one of the persons familiar with the Garden was $950. The receipts of the evening would probably swell this amount to about $2,000.

UNITARIANS IN CONFERENCE.

SATISFACTORY REPORTS OF THE CONDITION AND WORK OF THE CHURCHES.

Meetings of the Unitarian Conference were held yesterday and last evening in the Church of the Messiah, at Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue. Delegates from the New-York, Brooklyn, Harlem, Newburg, Yonkers, and Poughkeepsie churches were in attendance. The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of All Souls' Church, presided, and the Rev. S. H. Camp, of Unity Chapel, Brooklyn, acted as Secretary. The preliminary devotional services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Shippen, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association. Dr. Bellows remarked, as introductory to the presentation of reports, that so much attention had been given to the question whether the Church of the Messiah was to rise or fall, as to interfere with the regularity of the Conference meetings. All things considered, they had reason to congratulate each other on the success which had crowned their efforts to bring forth the fruits of righteousness since the last gathering of the Church representatives. They might seem to have fallen short, were they to measure themselves with the "yard-sticks" of other denominations, but in some respects there was reason to hope that outside Churches might also fall short, if measured with the "yard-stick" of Unitarianism. It afforded him pleasure to say that, on the whole, the churches were in a much better condition than they had been for many years. The three churches in New-York and the three in Brooklyn were prospering. The Harlem Church, which for the past 10 years had given forth nothing but wails and moans, had at last obtained an excellent minister. Encouraging accounts had come from the church at Newburg.

Verbal reports from the delegates of the churches mentioned by Dr. Bellows verified the correctness of his statements. The Rev. H. D. Catlin, Pastor of Unity Chapel, in Harlem, reported, among other facts, that the congregation had received encouraging additions, and that money had been raised to pay the floating indebtedness. The Rev. Robert Collyer said that the results of his ministry thus far in the Church of the Messiah, were of a very pleasing character. The attendance on Sundays had been invariably good, and the members manifested a lively interest in the church work. The efficiency of the Sunday-school was gradually increasing under the Superintendence of lady members of the church. In conclusion Mr. Collyer said that although the church members generally had contributed liberally toward the payment of the debt, they were prepared to present $1,000 to the American Unitarian Association. The remaining time of the first meeting was devoted to a discussion concerning the approaching centennial celebration of the birth of Dr. Channing, the "Apostle of Unitarianism." The Rev. Alfred P. Putnam, Pastor of the Church of Our Saviour, Brooklyn, said that the event would be celebrated in many churches at home and abroad. At 10 A. M. on Tuesday, April 6, there would be a memorial meeting in the Church of Our Saviour, at which it was expected that some of Dr. Channing's personal friends and ministers of other denominations would be present. That would be followed by an afternoon reunion in the chapel, and in the evening there would be a meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, at which the Rev. Drs. Storrs, Ellis, and Collyer were expected to speak. Dr. Bellows expressed his regret that a previous engagement to assist at the anniversary celebration in Newport would prevent him from attending the commemoration services in Brooklyn. Various plans for collecting the $10,000 needed to cover the expense of completing the Channing Memorial Church, in Newport, were discussed, and a collection of $1 from each delegate was taken up to aid the project. The Rev. Mr. Ames, editor of the *Christian Register*, delivered an address in which he directed attention to the scarcity of Unitarian clergymen, and the necessity of educating young men for the ministry. It was to be regretted, he said, that the Church was obliged to engage converted Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists to occupy her pulpits. After the close of the meeting the delegates lunched with Dr. and Mrs. Collyer.

The evening meeting was attended by a large congregation. Dr. Bellows and Mr. Collyer delivered brief addresses on the principles of Unitarianism, and the Rev. Mr. Shippen spoke on the necessity of extending the missionary work of the Church.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

THE RECORDS OF THE GREAT BURIAL GROUND FOR 1879.

The annual meeting of the lot-owners of Green-Wood Cemetery was held yesterday at No. 30 Broadway. The report of the Board of Trustees for 1879 was read. It contains the following information: Two hundred and thirty-one lots were sold, making a grand total of 23,076. There were 5,132 burials, making an aggregate of 199,747. Twenty lot-owners deposited the aggregate sum of $12,420 30 in trust for the care of lots, making the total thus held $61,736 33. The gross receipts amounted to $452,207 96. This included $6,136 48 balance on hand at the beginning of the year, trust funds received, and loans repaid, the last aggregating $261,056 25. The gross disbursements, including investments—which aggregated $271,000—amounted to $446,908 28, leaving cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1879, $5,299 68. The general fund for the improvement and permanent care of the cemetery is now $565,201 31, an increase during the year of $13,479 15. The Trustees say in this connection: "As no expenditures of importance other than those for the care and maintenance of the cemetery are anticipated in the near future, a large and steady increase of this fund may be annually expected." A large amount of work has been done in beautifying the cemetery, in laying out new paths, and in otherwise improving the grounds. The system of sewerage, comprising 17½ miles of pipes, 97 cess-pools, and 1,165 silt-basins, is now complete. Statistics of the number of animals and vermin destroyed in the cemetery for four years past give the following curious results: Moles, 35 last year, against 42 in 1878, 584 in 1877, and 1,705 in 1876; ground-mice, 3,159 last year, against 7,186 in 1878; rats, 73 last year, against 97 in 1878, and 77 in 1877; dogs, 29 last year, against 35 in 1878, and 33 in 1877; skunks, 1 last year, against 2 in 1878, and 7 in 1877; muskrats, 2 last year, against 3 in 1878, and 4 in 1877; snakes, 64 last year, against 103 in 1878, and 68 in 1877; rats, 23 last year, against 121 in 1878. A fox was killed in the cemetery in 1878. During the past year 345 lots were inclosed, and 196 monuments and 482 head-stones were erected. The report says: "The interment in Green-Wood, in a private lot, of a favorite dog, elicited much comment, and was the occasion of many remonstrances, verbal and written, being addressed to the Trustees, requesting them to prohibit such interments in the future. The intensity of feeling exhibited in these communications, however differently the subject might be viewed by others, could not but be respected, and the board accordingly passed a resolution prohibiting hereafter all interments of brute animals in the cemetery." Messrs. Robert Ray and Pliny Freeman, of the Board of Trustees, died during the year. Mr. Freeman was one of the original board, but two of whom now survive. Messrs. Frederick H. Wolcott and James M. Brown were elected to fill the vacancies.

DEATH OF JOHN R. CECIL.

Mr. John R. Cecil, one of the oldest and best-known of Wall-street brokers, died, yesterday, at his residence, No. 15 West Fifty-second-street, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was born in Ohio, but came to this City when still a young man, and entered the jobbing dry goods business under the style of Amy, Butler & Cecil, afterward changed to Butler, Cecil & Rawson. He had previously studied law, but had never practiced. In 1864, he retired with a large fortune, but being unable to remain inactive, he soon engaged in business as a member of the banking firm of Lawrence Brothers & Co. In 1870, he joined in a partnership in the stock brokerage business, under the title of Cecil, Stout & Thayer. This firm was dissolved in 1876, and a new firm was formed under the style of John R. Cecil & Co., the members being Mr. Cecil and his son. In 1878 they failed, and Mr. Cecil had been an invalid ever since. He was at one time a Director of the Metropolitan Gas Company, the National Trust Company, and other institutions. He leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters, one of the latter being the widow of Charles Hayes and the other the wife of Adolphe De Bary. His funeral will take place to-morrow from No. 15 West Fifty-second-street, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A LADY'S STRANGE VISITOR.

Mrs. Jeannet Geagen discovered an unknown man in her parlors, at No. 3 St. Luke's-place, yesterday noon, and summoned a policeman, who found the stranger making himself comfortable in an easy chair. No resistance was offered, and when produced in court the man, who had evidently been on a prolonged "spree," appeared dazed and stupid. He gave his name as James Butler, said he was a gas-fitter, and employed at Bellevue Hospital. Tuesday evening he got drunk, and could tell nothing of what had happened since. He said he did not know where he spent the night, or how he came in Mrs. Geagen's house. The evidence showed that he got there by climbing to the front balcony and forcing open a window. Nothing in the parlors was disturbed or taken. Justice Otterbourg committed Butler, to get time to investigate his story.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

A sequel to the arrest of Charles A. Krause, of Bethlehem, Penn., and his wife, for shoplifting at James McCreery & Co.'s, on Tuesday, was the recovery, yesterday, of the property stolen from the firm, which is valued at about $4,000. At the Jefferson Market Police Court, Mrs. Krause was discharged, and her husband was held in $1,500 to answer the complaint of A. W. Jackson, Mr. McCreery & Co.'s Superintendent. Krause confessed that he had for about a year robbed McCreery & Co. Mrs. Krause volunteered to make some amends by restoring the property, which was in her millinery store at Bethlehem, and on Tuesday night Central Office Detectives Adams and Lanthier went there. Yesterday they returned with a trunk which contained 54 pieces of silk, valued at about $4,000. The silk was identified as the property of McCreery & Co.

ON TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY.

ELIZABETH'S CONTROLLER AND ASSISTANT TREASURER BEFORE A JURY.

Ex-Judge Green, of counsel for City Controller Leggett and Assistant City Treasurer D. W. Leeds, of Elizabeth, N. J., who are on trial in Judge Van Syckel's court, in that city, on a charge of having conspired to defraud the city, opened the case for the defense yesterday. Counsel on his side had, he said, discussed the propriety of letting the case go to the jury without the interposition of a defense. Mr. Leggett had done everything in his power to maintain the city's credit. "We will show you," he continued, "that, on June 26, Mr. Leeds ascertained that bonds were for sale at Vermilye & Co.'s office. He went there. He had money in his keeping belonging to Mr. La Hurley and to Mrs. Wheelwright, for the purpose of investing it. Mr. Leeds had no credit with that banking firm, and he borrowed a check for $2,400 from Mr. Leggett, who entered Vermilye's office while Leeds was there. With this money he purchased $3,000 of Elizabeth City bonds at 80. Returning to Elizabeth, Mr. Leeds sold these bonds to Mr. Hartshorn, a clerk in Controller Leggett's office. These gentlemen are all in one office. Mr. Leeds is a young man. Mr. Leggett is advanced in years, and for this reason Mr. Leeds occasionally went to the bank and made deposits for Mr. Leggett. We do not deny that Mr. Leeds speculated with the bonds. He netted $600 from the speculation. He owed Mr. Leggett a balance due on a loan. He paid $300 to the parties for whose interest he had purchased the bonds, and then deposited $300 to Mr. Leggett's credit, on account of the money he owed that gentleman. When he returned, he told Mr. Leggett that he had placed the money to his credit at the bank, and Mr. Leggett gave him credit for the amount on the back of a memorandum check he had."

John Manvel, a clerk in the Controller's office, who was sworn yesterday, testified that between Feb. 1 and July 15, 1878, the city had sold large amounts of bonds to a number of parties at 95 cents, 97 cents, and par and interest. But on cross-examination, it appeared that these were not sales strictly speaking, but had been accepted by the city's creditors in part or full payment of the moneys due them.

The object of this testimony was to rebut that offered for the State Tuesday, that the market value of the bonds in June, 1878, was only about 80. The market value of the bonds is an important part of the case on both sides for two reasons—first, because the city charter provides that bonds shall not be purchased for the sinking fund for more than their market value, and secondly, as going to the question of Mr. Leggett's good faith in paying par for those he purchased.

E. G. Brown, who in 1878 was a member of the City Sinking Fund Commission, testified that Elizabeth City bonds were purchased for the sinking fund in 1877 and 1878 at par and interest. Mr. Brown, in reply to further questions, said that the Sinking Fund Board had fixed the price at which bonds could be purchased at par and interest. He further said that at the same meeting at which the board authorized the purchase of city bonds at par they directed the sale of city bonds at 98. Mr. Leggett at each meeting of the board reported all the sales and purchases made by him.

"Did he ever report that he had loaned Mr. Leeds $2,400 to purchase three bonds with," asked Mr. Fay on cross-examination, "and that he, on the same day, purchased the same three bonds from Leeds, for the sinking fund, at an advance of $600 on the amount Leeds had paid for them?" "Not to my recollection," answered the witness, "and I think I would have recollected such a report."

Charles B. Place, another of the Sinking Fund Commissioners in 1878, testified that by resolution the Commission had directed the Controller to sell bonds at 98 for cash, and to give them at par and interest to the city's creditors. The difference was to enable those who bought the bonds to sell again to realize a profit from the sales. The commission early in 1878 authorized the Controller to purchase bonds at par and interest.

The court then adjourned until to-day.

POLICE BOARD MATTERS.

READY TO ASSIST MR. CROSBY'S SOCIETY—APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

The Board of Police met yesterday in Mr. Wheeler's apartment at the Gilsey House. Reporters were informed that they would not be permitted to attend the meeting. Last night, Deputy Clerk Kipp came to Police Head-quarters and gave a synopsis of the proceedings. From this source and others, information of what occurred was obtained, but there were comments made by Mr. Voorhis on the action of his colleagues and replies thereto which were not obtainable.

A letter was submitted by Chief Clerk Hawley in answer to a resolution of the Assembly asking for information relative to the transactions of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, with a view to a *full understanding of what additional legislation, if any, may be required in the interests of the society* itself, and of a proper consideration for public morality in the City of New-York. Mr. Hawley says:

"The society, through its officers or accredited agents, has, upon several occasions, called upon this department for Police assistance in the execution of warrants issued by Police magistrates against the proprietors and attachés of alleged gambling or disreputable houses, and also in numerous cases for the arrest of violators of the laws relating to Excise and the sale of lottery tickets or policy tickets or policy slips, and such Police aid required has at all times been furnished upon the production of a warrant, or when the statement and allegations made to this department by the society was sufficiently definite and reliable to warrant Police action. The result of these arrests, made by this department at the instigation of the society, has been in many cases a discharge of the parties arrested, or of their being placed on bail by the magistrate after examination, and in other cases the parties have been fined, as also, in a few cases, a sentence of imprisonment has been imposed. In conclusion, I am directed to inform you that this department has been, and is, ready to co-operate with or assist in any movement toward the prevention of crime, and to aid the efforts of all well-disposed citizens in that direction, when such efforts are conducted solely for the purpose of preventing violations of the laws and for their proper enforcement."

The letter was approved.

Mr. Voorhis offered a preamble and resolutions in regard to the recent action of Capt. Byrnes, who hired a room at No. 17 Wall-street for a sub-detective office. The preamble recites that section 49 of chapter 335, of the Laws of 1873, gives the board the power, with the consent of the Mayor and Common Council to establish and furnish stations and sub-stations of Police, and that the Board of Police has not authorized the establishment of the sub-detective bureau. The resolutions call on Capt. Byrnes to say by what authority he announced the opening of the sub-detective bureau to the public, and to report what arrangements he has made in the premises. Mr. Nichols offered a resolution that Capt. Byrnes's action be approved; but as the board was not possessed of any report on the subject, both resolutions were referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. The board then adopted a resolution requesting the Board of Apportionment to transfer enough money to enable it to have rooms at No. 17 Wall-street, for the detectives, at an annual rental of $225.

There was much miscellaneous business transacted. Nine patrolmen were appointed, and the resignations of four patrolmen were accepted. Patrolman Thiesne, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was dismissed the force for intoxication. The complaint against Foreman Penfeldt, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, which accuses him of black-mailing Italians employed as street-sweepers, was referred to the Street-cleaning Committee. A request from Capt. Gastlin, of the Steam-boat Squad, to have telegraphic communication established between his office at Police Head-quarters and the East and North Rivers was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Controller Kelly sent to the board for action a bill for $1,885 for expenses incurred by Capt. Williams in defending himself on the charges preferred by Messrs. Whitehurch and Smith. The Corporation Counsel was requested to inform the board if it would be proper to pay the bill if there were funds available for the purpose. Acting Sergt. Bernard McEvesty, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was promoted to the rank of Sergeant on the proposition of Mr. Wheeler. Permission was given to Roundsman John Delaney, of the Twenty-first Precinct, to accept a medal from D. Walzinger for saving his grandson from drowning. Honorable mention was made of Roundsman Farley, of the Thirteenth Precinct, for saving William Benfield from drowning; and of Officer Breen of the Mounted Squad, for having, at great personal risk, stopped a runaway horse.

TWO MILLIONS OF BONDS PURCHASED.

Sub-Treasurer Hillhouse received yesterday offers from 26 sources of bonds, aggregating $11,307,350, for the sinking fund. Secretary Sherman ordered the purchase of $2,000,000, to be selected from the lowest offers. The following were accepted:

E. Sweet & Co.—$5,000 sixes of 1881 at 105⅞.
Drexel, Morgan & Co.—$284,500 fives of 1881 at 103 1-16 to 103¼.
Fisk & Hatch—$1,000,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.44, and $55,000 fives of 1881 at 103.18.
Metropolitan National Bank—$10,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.44.
Hatch & Foote—$221,000 sixes of 1881 at 105.43, and $396,000 fives of 1881 at 103.18.
Vermilye & Co.—$27,500 fives of 1881 at 103.18.

CHASTISING A DISCARDED LOVER.

A young woman who rode in a New-Jersey Central Railroad train on Tuesday afternoon created considerable excitement for a time by an assault upon a young man who was riding in the same car with her. As the train neared Greenville she changed her seat, taking one directly behind that in which the young gentleman sat. Then, having drawn her veil over her face, she leaned forward and seized him by the neck with both her hands. The passengers interfered, and when the train reached Greenville she was given into the custody of an officer. She gave her name as Mary Stillwell. She said she had been engaged to the victim of her assault, but had afterward broken the engagement, and he had since talked scandalously of her. No one appeared against her, and she was discharged.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Sixty-four more destitute Hungarians from the flooded districts were landed at Castle Garden yesterday.

Dr. J. P. Newman will lecture this evening, in Chickering Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors, by A. F. Flanders, to William S. Kelley, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

On Saturday evening Dr. Baralt will lecture on "Hamlet," with recitations from the play, in Steck Hall, East Fourteenth-street.

The members of the Cotton Exchange voted yesterday to observe Good Friday and Holy Saturday, March 26 and 27, as holidays.

The Rev. Joseph Cook will deliver a lecture, Saturday evening, in the Broadway Tabernacle, in aid of the charity fund of the Sunday-school.

Yesterday Mrs. Virginia E. Hoffman, widow of Ogden Hoffman, reported to Chief Detective Byrnes that she had been robbed in a street car of a valuable watch and chain.

Mr. Morris S. Baer, of 72 West Thirty-fourth-street, writes to THE TIMES to say he is not the Morris Baer whose assignment for the benefit of creditors was recently reported.

The man found drowned on Monday off Governor's Island was Joseph Tomlinson, a porter, who had been missing since the 20th of January. His wife and child left for England a week ago.

The Fire Commissioners have decided to locate a hook and ladder company, equipped with a truck and chemical engine, in a new house at Ogden-avenue, near Wolf-street, formerly known as High-bridgeville.

"China and the Chinese" will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Mr. Gifford P. Parker, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening. The entire proceeds are to be devoted to the Irish famine relief fund.

John Gulbarte, of No. 65 Sullivan-street; Christian Reines, of No. 92 Varick-street, and Franklin J. Mincke, of No. 450 Ninth-avenue, were yesterday held to bail in $300 each for violating the Sanitary Code in selling adulterated milk.

A vagrant named James Flanagan complained of cramps in the stomach at the St. Vincent's Hospital, on Tuesday. A surgeon examined him and drew from his abdomen a stout sewing-needle. Flanagan could not tell how it got there, but admitted that he had been helplessly intoxicated.

The Spanish war-ram Sanchez Barcastiga arrived at this port from Havana yesterday, and came to anchor in the North River off the foot of Twenty-third-street. She made the passage in seven days. She mounts three heavy guns, carries a crew of 159 officers and seamen, and is commanded by Capt. Marquan.

Capt. Young, of the Anchor Line steam-ship Devonia, which arrived from Glasgow yesterday, reports a stormy passage of 12 days after leaving Moville. A succession of heavy westerly gales followed one another, and the seas were very high and uneven, frequently flooding the decks of the vessel. The storms continued until the Banks were reached.

The Twelfth Regiment will be reviewed by Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, United States Army, and staff, and the officers of the Swedish corvette, now in the harbor, at Madison-Square Garden this evening. The regiment will give an exhibition of its proficiency in battalion movements, and Company K will illustrate the skirmish drill. The entertainment will close with a concert and hop.

A report was current yesterday to the effect that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt had recently purchased 1,500 acres of land at Oakdale, Long Island, with a view to establishing a magnificent farm and stock-yard on it. Messrs. W. H. Vanderbilt and W. K. Vanderbilt both informed a TIMES reporter last night that they had not made any such purchase, and knew nothing of such an enterprise.

The second trial of Mme. Bertha Berger, indicted for fatal malpractice on the person of Cora Semmis, has been finally set down for Monday next in the General Sessions Court. It is probable that the accused will plead guilty and thereby receive a lighter penalty than that imposed upon her after conviction on the former trial. The sentence was 12 years in the Penitentiary, one year of which she has served.

William H. Hale, the Wall-street broker, who, on Monday morning, escaped from the House of Detention, where he had been committed, in default of $300 bail, to secure his appearance as complainant against Maggie Mitchell, a colored woman, whose arrest he had caused on a charge of stealing $4 from him, appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday. After investigating the case, the complaint against the woman was dismissed.

Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, of No. 35 Union-square, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday as complainant against Charles Headland, a boy 16 years of age, who was employed in her office. Mrs. Diehl had suspected him of committing small thefts, and finally detected him in mailing three copies of her *Quarterly* to subscribers, he having received the money for the same and made no return to her. The boy was held for trial at the Special Sessions.

The Park Commissioners granted permission yesterday to an Electric-light Company to illuminate the hand and arm of the Bartholdi statue of liberty, in Madison-square. The superintending architect was instructed to report at the next meeting of the board what work is requisite in Tompkins-square, the Legislature having appropriated $20,000 for its improvement. The President was instructed to make a formal transfer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art to the Trustees of the institution, which will be opened to the public April 30.

The wheat markets were ½ to 1 cent lower yesterday, with only a moderate activity. The speculative demand was mostly for No. 2 red. Further purchases of considerable magnitude were reported at the interior markets for shipment abroad, at rates which were relatively much cheaper than the wheat could be obtained here. Corn was generally a shade lower. Oats were steadier, with more inquiry, chiefly from the trade. Provisions were lower and dull. Freights were quiet. The visible supply of wheat indicates a further reduction of about 800,000 bushels during the week.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Mrs. Sophia Faber, of No. 95 Pitt-street, was charged with black-mailing Mr. Charles Kohlman, a dry-goods merchant, whose place of business is in Church-street, and who resides at No. 263 East Seventy-eighth-street. It appeared that the prisoner had written letters to the complainant, Kohlman, calling upon him, as the father of her yet unborn child, for the expenses of its birth and future support, and containing threats of ruin to him in case he failed to furnish the amounts demanded. *Justice Wandell felt himself reluctantly compelled* to hold the woman in default of $500 bail on the ground that she was technically guilty of violating the law covering the offense of black-mail.

BROOKLYN.

The office of Milk Inspector has been created by the Board of Health. The new officer when appointed, is to receive a salary of $75 a month.

Samuel Lawrence, of No. 896 Myrtle-avenue, aged 40 years, was found dead in a vacant lot, corner of Rutledge-street and Harrison-avenue, yesterday morning. He left his home early in the morning to look for work. Death is supposed to have resulted from disease of the heart.

The Long Island College Hospital authorities have resolved not to receive in future American sailors who may have been injured on their vessels along the water front, unless a guarantee is given by the Captain or owner of the vessel that the patient's board will be paid. Ambulance Surgeon Plympton has laid the matter before the Board of Health, and the latter has applied to the Regents of the hospital for fuller information on the subject.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee met last evening and elected Charles Hobbs, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, Chairman. The opposing candidate, Gen. William De Lacy, received but eight votes. Hobbs is a Sherman man, and his election is said to be due to a judicious distribution of the patronage attaching to the weighing contract recently received by ex-Sheriff Daggett from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The case of E. F. Williams, the Greenpoint bank President, charged with sending obscene matter through the mails, was continued yesterday before Commissioner Allen in the United States Building. The testimony was confined to the examination and cross-examination of a number of witnesses who have known Mr. Williams for periods ranging from 5 to 30 years, who know his character to be good, and who do not believe the handwriting in the letter complained of to be the defendant's.

At an early hour yesterday morning an officer of the Ninth Precinct arrested two young men who were acting in a suspicious manner in Macdonough-street, near Lewis-avenue. The prisoners gave their names as Charles Ties and Frederick Abell. On the former was found a pocket-book and some other property, which proved to be part of the proceeds of a robbery committed at the house of R. F. Schoran, No. 260 Kosciusko-street, on the 7th inst. A number of burglaries have recently been committed in the Ninth Precinct, and the Police believe that Ties and Abell had part in all of them. The prisoners were held for examination.

STATEN ISLAND.

Capt. Jacob Britton, a Sandy Hook pilot, died suddenly early yesterday morning in his home, at Stapleton, of heart disease. Capt. Britton, who was 61 years old, belonged to the pilot-boat Christiansbergh No. 15, and was one of the oldest pilots in commission. He appeared in his usual health on Tuesday. The colors on the pilot-boats were displayed at half-mast yesterday as a token of respect to his memory.

The date for execution of the sentence of death passed upon Edward Reinhart, convicted last Summer of murdering his wife, at Stapleton, Staten Island, was fixed for the 24 of April next, the General Term of the Supreme Court of the Second District having approved the judgment of the lower court. For the purpose of allowing the case to be carried to the Court of Appeals, Judge Donohue yesterday granted a stay of proceedings. This gives Reinhart at least six months more to live, as the case will not be argued before the Court of Appeals until June.

LONG ISLAND.

It is reported that the murderer of John Graham, the shoe-maker, of Little Neck, who was found dead in his shop on the morning of Feb. 8, 1873, has been discovered in the person of a convict now in the Massachusetts State Prison, serving a term of 20 years. Graham was first brutally murdered and then robbed. Queens County officers made vigorous efforts to discover the assassin, but to no purpose.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mayor Bonnell, of Elizabeth, has nominated ex-Street Commissioner William Townley for City Controller, vice Thomas B. Leggett.

Jacob Krause, a scissors-grinder, living on Coles-street, was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad train in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and killed.

Commissioner Railton, one of the English evangelists of the "Salvation Army," was in Newark yesterday, making arrangements for a contemplated revival there.

The City Council of Elizabeth has fixed the annual tax levy as follows: Schools, $36,000; streets and highways, $8,000; Fire Department, $4,500; Police, $26,000; poor, $13,600; lamps and gas, $18,500; Board of Health, $3,700; public grounds, $3,500; contingencies, $10,000; salaries, $11,600; water and hydrants, $5,000; street and sewer basins, $1,500; to pay judgment of Lizzie Doe, $11,000, and judgment of Ernest Gabler, $2,600.

Yesterday afternoon some one placed on the west-bound rails of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Linden, a number of heavy bolts and nuts. The purpose was, apparently, to wreck the first train that afterward sped over the track. The engineer of the east-bound Washington train discovered the obstructions, and they were removed before damage had been done. Later in the day Chief of Police Yates, of Elizabeth, to whom the attempt at train wrecking had been reported, captured a party of six tramps in the woods near Linden, and locked them up on suspicion of being the guilty parties.

A little girl 5 years old, holding a 10-months-old baby in her arms, was found crying in Madison-street, Newark, Tuesday afternoon. It rained hard, and both the children were drenched. The little girl said she was Mary Robertson, and the babe was her brother. Her father had been in jail, and during his imprisonment her mother had received visits from strange men. When her father was released he took Mary from her mother and placed her in the care of a woman on Market-street. A day or two later her mother called there and left the baby. Both promised to go back in a few days for the children. They had not kept their promise, and the woman in whose care they had been left had turned them homeless and hungry and half-clad into the street. They were sent to the Alms-house yesterday.

DEATH OF LEWIS THOMAS.

The flag of the Produce Exchange was at half-mast yesterday, out of respect to the memory of Lewis Thomas, senior member of the firm of Lewis Thomas & Son, dealers in brewers' grains, at No. 148 Twelfth-street, Jersey City. Mr. Thomas died suddenly on Tuesday, aged 70 years. A native of Wales, he emigrated to this country 45 years ago, and engaged in business as a wholesale dealer in milk. After 30 years in this line, he retired with a fortune, and remained inactive for five years, during which he revisited Europe. On his return he re-embarked in business as a grain-dealer. He was at his office on Tuesday, and went home to dinner apparently in the enjoyment of his usual health. While eating he suddenly threw up his arms and died without a word. His death is supposed to have been due to rheumatism of the heart, from which he suffered for some years. It was reported on the Exchange yesterday that he was choked by a piece of meat, but this is denied by his family. His funeral will take place to-morrow from the Welsh Church at Eleventh-street and Third-avenue, Jersey City, of which he was a member. He was the owner of the Long Dock Feed Mills, and is estimated to have left a fortune of over $100,000.

REORGANIZING A RAILROAD.

A circular has been prepared for transmission to the stock and bond holders of the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad, submitting for their approval a plan of reorganization, of which the following is the substance: First mortgage bonds to be exchanged for new first mortgage bonds, at 50 per cent. of principal and unpaid coupons; second mortgage bonds to be exchanged for new second mortgage bonds on similar terms, holders of income bonds to receive 25 per cent. each of new common and preferred stock, without interest; common stock to be relinquished for 75 per cent. of new common stock; all liens judicially decided as prior to the first mortgage bonds, and not payable in cash, to be on an equality with first mortgage bonds; all obligations to be assessed pro rata for necessary expenses. The road runs from Selma, Ala., to Dalton, Ga., 237 miles. It is the successor of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad Company, chartered in 1848. It has been in the hands of Receivers for over seven years. Its authorized capital is $5,000,000, of which $3,750,000 was paid in at the last report. The first mortgage bonds then amounted to $5,000,000, the second mortgage bonds to $4,000,000, and the income bonds to $230,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction at the Exchange Sales-room yesterday: 10 shares Jefferson Insurance Company, $30 each, at 135; $300 Jefferson Insurance Company scrip, viz., $36 of 1872, $78 of 1873, $75 of 1874, $60 of 1875, $39 of 1876, $6 of 1877, $6 of 1878, at 71; 6 shares Mechanics' Banking Association, $50 each, at 80½; $5,000 State of New-Hampshire 6 per cent. coupon bonds, due July 1, 1880, interest January and July, at 102¾; $15,000 United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1901, interest March and September, at 114¼; 8 shares New-York Gas-light Company, $100 each, at 106; 100 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each, at 172; 50 shares German-American Bank, $75 each, at 83; 100 shares Chicago and Canada Southern Railroad Company, $100 each, at 15; $2,000 Chicago and Canada Southern Railroad Company 1st mortgage bonds, at 52½; $10,000 Rahway City 7 per cent bonds, due December, 1887, December, 1878, coupons on, $1,000 each, for $2,800; $20,000 Rahway City 6 per cent bonds, due August 1, 1880, February, 1880, coupons on, 14 bonds of $1,000 each and 12 bonds of $500 each, for $12,000.

GEN. SHALER'S PLEA FOR DAMAGES.

In April last Gen. Alexander Shaler was removed from the Presidency of the Automatic Signal Telegraph Company, and another person was installed in his stead. Gen. Shaler claimed that an agreement made between him and the Board of Directors of the company, when he became its President in 1875, had been violated, in that he was ousted without due notice. He therefore sued the company to have the election of his successor in the office of President annulled, and to recover damages for his removal without notice. The case was tried yesterday before Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court, Special Term. The defense was that the affairs of the company were mismanaged under the Presidency of Gen. Shaler, and that the Board of Directors had no power to make the agreement of 1875, on which the suit was based. A counter-claim was also put in for 291 shares of the stock of the defendant company, which, it was alleged, Gen. Shaler held illegally. Judge Beach reserved his decision.

SPRING RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 17.—The race for the Lincolnshire Handicap took place at the Lincoln Spring meeting to-day, and was won by Mr. H. Rymill's 6-year-old br. m. Rosy Cross, carrying 111 pounds. Mr. Pulteney's 6-year-old br. m. Placida, 128 pounds, came in second, and Mr. Joseph Dawson's 4-year-old br. c. Elf King, 95 pounds, third. Twenty-five horses ran. Elf King was the favorite at the start at seven to one against him. Mr. P. Lorillard's Wallenstein was among the starters, and was with the leading division at the start, but when the junction with the old course was reached he had dropped into the rearward division, and finished somewhere about the thirteenth place.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Amerique, of the French Line, the Celtic, of the White Star Line, and the Suevia, of the Imperial German Mail, will sail for Europe to-day. Leon Chotteau and Capt. W. W. Queen, of the United States Navy, will sail in the Amerique. The saloon lists of the three steamships are as follows:

In steam-ship Amerique, for Havre.—Capt. H. Lemino, H. Gonzales, Mrs. Gonzales, Mare De Gogorza, Charles F. Adams, P. G. Baker, J. Gaillardon, Joseph Tow, C. Stolla, Mrs. F. Perret and infant, Anthoine De Gogorza, Mrs. Gogorza, John R. Stahel, Leon Chotteau, Dr. R. W. Amidon, F. B. Holbrook, E. Garlepy, Mrs. Garlepy, Xavier Greyenbiehl, Mrs. Greyenbiehl, Miss Catherine Croissant, F. A. Hommel, Mrs. Hommel, the Rev. Mr. Reverdy, the Rev. W. B. Coleman, F. Caves, Capt. W. W. Queen, Mrs. Queen, J. N. T. Marchese, Alfred Pierrot, A. Isar, A. Zolyert, Mrs. Judith Jouard, Mrs. F. Grandpas, Jasmine Melajon, F. A. Kraft.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—L. H. Blyth, Charles O. Meyers, W. E. Money, Mrs. Oppenheim and child, Benjamin W. Clark, William Grant, Isaac W. Brooks, Elisha Turner, W. S. Nichols, William Douglas, Charles Glass, Mrs. Woolworth, Charles Marx, G. H. Macomber, John D'Arcy, G. T. Switzer, Charles H. Gilpin, Leonard Matthews, F. B. Sierson, G. Triesschel, A. F. Riddle, L. Lilienthal, J. W. Benson, Henry Turner, J. R. Kilner, David Bloch, Oscar King, Andrew Low, R. Brown, Peter O'Leary.

In steam-ship Suevia, for Hamburg.—C. Poppenhusen, Edward Ringel, Albert Doose, George Meyssen, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cook, Mrs. Antonia Hanson, A. F. Pierre, Miss Marie Hackenberg, Master J. H. Burton, Oscar V. Lingke, E. Schreiner, Marcus Smith, Ernst Psyche, Hugo Bohmann, J. F. Gresswich, Amina Hollefreund, Mrs. E. Schaefer and three children, John Diekmon, Mrs. C. Dickson, J. Henry Koos, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Harris and four children, Mrs. Marie Volbert.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. [illegible] ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Jerome B. Parmenter, of Troy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. F. W. Palfrey, of Boston, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Senator D. P. Wood, of Syracuse, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart, of Vermont, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Henry C. Potter, General Manager of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway, is at the Windsor Hotel.

William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire; Judge Joseph Potter, of the New-York Supreme Court, and John J. Mitchell, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

MORGAN & BROTHER'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES, 232 and 234 W. 47th-st., near B'way. Separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. Moving, boxing, packing and shipping promptly attended to. Inspection solicited. Morgan's Express delivers baggage in New-York for 25c.—*Advertisement.*

EVERYTHING REDUCED AT RIKER'S PHARMACY, 353 6th-av. Call before purchasing elsewhere, and save from 25 to 50 per cent. Everything warranted of the best.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—E. H. Baines, Miss Brooking, Eugene C. Castle, W. Court, Miss A. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. T. Drew Dunnell, Miss Dunnell, J. M. De Goucer, Mrs. William M. Fearing, Mr. Gellatly, H. Gesskroger, J. W. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall and two children, Mrs. W. H. Hussey, Miss Hussey, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston and six children, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Jones, Miss L. E. Jones, M. Lisker, Mrs. Loveland and child, Archibald Lang, Frederick Middleditch, Mrs. Mason, Capt. Macklin, John McHenry, Prof. H. A. Newton, A. J. Newton, Mrs. Jane Powell, G. W. Roberts, Miss L. Redding, William Schumacher, A. Scorehan, F. Schultze, J. A. Waddell, H. D. Wheeler.

In steam-ship Gate City, for Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Waring, Jr., W. E. Covey, W. W. Somers, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Merriman, Miss G. Brandreth, Miss B. Brandreth, Miss N. Brandreth, Mrs. Charles Brandreth, J. F. Arnson, J. D. Thompson, G. Cook, R. Eager, M. Endall, J. R. Howard, W. M. Show, A. R. Proctor, C. R. Whitridge, H. Ten Eyck, Mrs. A. G. Gates, Mrs. M. Hanna, Mrs. J. P. March, E. Brandreth, W. D. Hennen, R. L. Wheeler, A. Guggeman, H. Elliott, A. Hemmerman, E. Glover, E. R. Yates, Miss A. Glaghorn, E. Nichols, Mrs. Dr. Brandreth, Miss F. Brandreth, E. L. Richardson, G. Froehlich.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Aspinwall.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Seymour, H. M. Gale, Mrs. C. H. Lawrence, J. B. Robinson, W. E. Darracott, F. W. Dickinson, E. W. Mance, R. Wangeman, A. Eitcher, E. T. Williams, I. F. Schredin, W. E. Buchanan, Dr. and Mrs. T. T. Minor and child, D. Grove, George McGuinness, E. R. Hudson, H. F. Wood, W. L. Harod, Samuel Pearson, Miss Nora Pearson, A. G. Muller, W. F. Pascoe, A. Fink, C. F. Baker, O. Frank, J. Bingley, Jose Salazar, Mrs. Brown and child, W. J. Pierce, S. Merriweather, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Morris, F. L. King, W. F. H. Garratt, B. Redlich, Mrs. F. E. Bauman, E. Gleason, Mrs. Mangold, Mrs. Kidd, Miss E. A. Crogan, A. C. Dickinson, S. Morgenthau, Mrs. A. Grant and child, Mrs. Harrington, Miss Drew, Mrs. Bulkley, F. V. Kelly, Miss R. Sherman, D. M. Leonard, John H. Shipley, George B. Clark, H. Kimmell, George H. Stafford.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana.—M. Monsanto, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nichols, Carlos Del Riesgo, J. B. Cancion, J. R. Thompson, Edward Adam, Benjamin Perkins, George H. Putnam, Jr., Simon Herrera, Florencio Del Valle, George W. Orrin, Mrs. M. Orrin, Mrs. Helen Lighthall, Miss Annie Duffy, John Harris, Romeo Sebastian, J. Schopp, Mr. Lick, Patrick Condon, C. Condon, V. Del A. Herradia, Jose Melon, Ah On, J. Elizaorriaga, S. Castaneda, H. Malice, E. Norris, G. Wady.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, March 17.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped 4-10 of a second slow.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:06 | Sun sets.....6:10 | Moon sets...1:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
Sandy Hook	12:14	Gov. Island	1:03	Hell Gate	2:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Gate City, Daggett, Savannah, George Yonge; Hatteras, Boaz, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Celtic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Morro Castle, Reed, Charleston, William P. Clyde & Co.; Gulf Stream, Ingram, Wilmington and Morehead City, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Flamborough, (Br.,) Fraser, St. John, St. Pierre, Bridgetown, &c., A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Lucas, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Amerique, (Fr.,) Joucla, Havre, Louis De Bebian; William Lawrence, March, Jr., Baltimore, George H. Glover; Ann Eliza, Warren, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Josephine Thomson, Moore, Baltimore, J. S. Krems; Scindia, (Br.,) Windham, Newcastle, England, Bowring & Archibald.

Ship Andrew Johnson, Cranford, Bremen, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Emblo, (Norw.,) Simonsen, Bremen, Benham & Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Triton, (Ger.,) Witt, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey; Ephialtes, (Norw.,) Faith, London, Bockmann, Oerlin & Co.; Sherrywore, (Br.,) Crate, Cabarien, Swan & Son; Aurvaldi, (Norw.,) Larsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Antioop Agnamo, (Ital.,) Laragna, Rangoon, Burmah, Slocovich & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Stewart, Glasgow, March 2, via Larne 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Porter, Aspinwall 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Pomona, (Br.,) Rubinson, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 6½ ds., with fruit to G. Wessels.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Boaz, West Point, Va., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, New-Orleans March 10, with mdse. and passengers to Bogert & Morgan.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Mangum, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Van Sice, Havana March 13, with mdse. and passengers to William F. Clyde & Co.

Ship D. H. Morris, for Windsor, N. S.; Morris, Bremen 55 ds., with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Moewe, (Ger.,) Ahrens, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, Drummond, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Jules Sesseras & Co.—vessel to F. R. Smith & Co.

Bark Endeavor, (of Bath,) Hemsford, Cardenas 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Bark Memento, (Norw.,) Andersen, Leghorn 62 ds., with mdse. to Charles Randy—vessel to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Brig Francofortia, (Ital.,) Amadeo, Seville 48 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Daylight, Marks, New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Nipote, (Aus.,) Poschich, Trapani 60 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Keystone, Knell, Pensacola 20 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, a gale, N.N.W.; cloudy; at City Island, strong, N.W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Algeria, for Liverpool; Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Gate City, for Savannah; Morro Castle, for Charleston; Hatteras, for West Point, Va.; ships Brenda, for Melbourne; Warsaw, for Antwerp; Alert, for Cork for orders; Strathblane, for Glasgow; Privateer, for Baltimore; Ilse King, for Boston; barks Hermod and Atlas, for Rotterdam; Lorenzo and Shakespeare, for Cronstadt; Eidra, for Salonica; Rafaeli, for Gijon; Lincoln, for Cadiz; Kong Carl, for Lisbon; Hypatia, for Havre; Spes, for Bilbao; Arvona, for Dunkirk; Fornidet, for Fleetwood; Triton, for Trapani; Regina, for St. Nazaire; Maggie Miller, for Liverpool; Balsh, for Buenos Ayres; Balgay, for Pernambuco; Petrus, Leavope, and Kaiand, for Cork for orders; Kragdon, for Halifax; Florence Peters, for Cardenas; Carrie Wyman, for Havana; Ormus, for Havana; Henry Knight, for Fernandina; Laura Emily, for Beaufort; Lepanto, for Charleston; Leviathan, for Richmond; Low Wood, for Philadelphia; brigs Rosalie, for Penobscot; Tarifa and Shannon, for Sagua la Grande; Annie R. Storer, for Cardenas; schr. T. A. Keene, for Wilmington, N. C.

Also, via Long Island Sound, ships Washington, for Bremen; Milton, for Havre; Martha Bowker, for Portland; barks Olive Mount, for Hamburg; Harmony, for Dunkirk; J. W., for Sligo; Linda Guest, for Kingsport, N. S.; brigs Fleetwing, for St. John, N. B.; Eva M. Johnson and Mary Celeste, for Boston; Charles Dennis, for Bath, Me.; schrs. Champion, for St. John, N. B.; Mary Brewer, for Boothbay; Decker Glance, for Salem; Damon, for Portsmouth; F. P. Hall, Alfred Bradbrook, Millie Trim, Joel Frye, R. S. Gildersleeve, for Boston; Petrel, for Saco.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, March 17, 1880.

Fire Island Inlet—Change of Buoyage.—The new channel of Fire Island Inlet, formed by the shifting of the bar, is marked as follows: Outer Bar Buoy, second class nun, black and white perpendicular stripes, in 3 fathoms water; bearings, Fire Island Light-house, N. E.; Conklin's House, N.E. ¾ E.; Fire Island coast buoy, S.E. ½ E.

Channel Buoy, third class nun, black and white perpendicular stripes, in 10 feet of water. Bearings, Light-house, E.; Conklin's House, N. E.; second channel (spar) buoy, E. by N. ½ N. First spar (channel) buoy, 30 feet, spar, perpendicular stripes, in 18 feet of water. Bearings, Light-house, E. ½ E.; Conklin's House, N.E. by N. ½ N., second spar (red) buoy, N.E. by E. ½ E. The former bar buoy (first class nun, perpendicular stripes) is now a coast buoy, painted red.

The buoys inside the point of the beach, red No. 2 and black No. 1, remain unchanged.

J. M. B. CLITZ,
Commodore United States Navy,
Inspector Third Light-house District.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CALCUTTA, March 15.—Old. ship Big Bonanza, Capt. Stanley, for New-York.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 17.—Sld. 13th inst., Fannie Skolfield, for Boston; Ocean Spray; 15th inst., Cashier, Helene, Mimi; 16th inst., Tolvo, last two for New-York; Arviolo, for Baltimore; John Rutherford; 17th inst., Annoud Lyle, Frisa, Lovfald, latter for New-York.

Arr. 13th inst., Camoes, Commerzienrath Dieselbach, Grans; 14th inst., A. Adelina, Atlanta, Capt. Fisher; Giuseppe Massone, Jorsalfaren, Vug; 15th inst., Berlin, Edwin, John Honghvalsted; 16th inst., Alameda, Alma, Capt. Lohmeyer; Annie Lorway, Bjarke, Fd. Normand, McLeod; 17th inst., Haward's Castle.

LONDON, March 17.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Lessing, Capt. Voss, from New-York March 4, has arr. at Hamburg.

The steam-ship Electra, (Ger.,) Capt. Bonma, from New-York Feb. 21, arr. at Hamburg on the 14th inst.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—The steam-ship Alava, (Span.,) Capt. De Longa, from New-Orleans Feb. 23, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Istrian, (Br.,) Capt. Fitts, sailed hence to-day for Boston.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—The American Line steam-ship Lord Clive, Capt. Urquhart, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

ANTWERP, March 17.—The Red Star Line steam-ship Vaderland, Capt. Nichols, from Philadelphia March 3, passed Flushing to-day.

GLASGOW, March 17.—The steam-ship Prior, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from Portland Feb. 28, via Halifax March 2, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Telephone, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from Boston March 1, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, March 17.—The American Line steam-ship Lord Gough, Capt. Hughes, from Philadelphia March 5, arr. here to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, March 17.—The White Star Line steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Jennings, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence to-day at 4:30 P. M.

The National Line steam-ship Helvetia, Capt. Rogers, from New-York March 6, for Liverpool, arr. off Fastnet at 6 A. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 17.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Donau, Capt. Bussius, from New-York March 6, arr. here to-day, on her way to Bremen.

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Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is unquestionably the only known Cure for this infectious malady. It is not merely a local relief, but a Constitutional Cure, by inoculative absorption, at any stage before Consumption sets in. It is the most important medical discovery since vaccination.

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